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My Little Treasure.

Would you know my little treasure,
Rarest, priceless beyond measure?
Come with me;
Look and see—
Ripe lips brimming o'er with pleasure—
Laughter loving Marjorie!

Little darling, bright eyes gleaming,
Full of thought and tender dreaming—
Thought for me!
Look and see
All the love that there is beaming—
Sweetest, dearest Marjorie!

Little daughter, full of laughter,
Whom the sunbeams ripple after,
Dear to me;
Look and see
All the love that I would waft her—
Best of treasures, Marjorie!

The Model Church.

Well, wife, I found a model church! I worshiped there to day!
It made me think of good old times, before my head was gray;
The meetin' house was fixed up more than they were years ago,
But then I felt when I went in, it wasn't all built for show.

The sexton didn't seat me away back by the door;
He knew that I was old and deaf, as well as old and poor;
He must have been a Christian, because he led me through
The long aisles of that crowded church, to find a place and pew.

I wish you'd heard the singing, it had the old-time ring,
The preacher said, with a trumpet voice: "Let all the people sing!"
The tune was "Coronation," and the music upward rolled,
Till I thought I heard the angels striking all their harps of gold.

My deafness seemed to melt away, my spirit caught the fire;
I joined my feeble, trembling voice with that melodious choir,
And sung, as in my younger days, "Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem, and crown Him Lord of all."

I tell you, wife, it did me good to sing that song once more;
I felt like some wrecked mariner, who gets a glimpse of shore;
I almost wanted to lay down this weather beaten form,
And anchor in the blessed port forever from the storm.

The preachin'? Well, I just can't tell you all that the preacher said;
I know it wasn't written; I know it wasn't read;
He hadn't time to read it, for the lightnin' of his eye
Went flashing 'long from pew to pew, nor passed a sinner by.

The sermon wasn't flowery; 'twas simple Gospel truth;
It fitted poor old men like me; it fitted hopeful youth;
'Twas full of consolation for weary hearts that bleed,
'Twas full of invitation to Christ, and not to creed.

The preacher made sin hideous in Gentiles and in Jews;
He shot the golden sentences down in the finest pews;
And—though I can't see very well—I saw the falling tear
That told me hell was some ways off, and heaven very near.

How swift the golden moments fled within that holy place;
How beautiful beamed the light of heaven from every happy face;
Again I longed for that sweet time when friend shall meet with friend,
"When congregations ne'er break up, and Sabbath has no end."

I hope to meet that minister—that congregation, too—
In the dear home beyond the stars that shine from heaven's blue;
I doubt not I'll remember, beyond life's evening gray,
The happy hour of worship in that model church to-day.

Dear wife, the fight will soon be fought, the victory be won;
The shinin' goal is just ahead, the race is nearly run;
O'er the river we are nearing they are thronging to the shore,
To shout our safe arrival where the weary weep no more.

MISS HARPER'S MAID.

After the last voyage but one, the good ship of which I was first officer went into dock for a thorough refitting, and I had a longer spell at home than I had enjoyed for many years. I would not change this way of life for any in the world; but I was glad for once to stretch my legs fairly on dry land, and see something of green fields, brick and mortar, and my shore going friends in the neighborhood of Canterbury.

Among the families in which I was most intimate was that of a Mr. Harper. He had made a comfortable fortune by trade, and now was enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* in a good house on the outskirts of the city. An only daughter kept house for him; for he was a widower. Now Julia Harper, when I first knew her, was a fine, handsome girl of two and-twenty; tall, well made, but on rather a large scale, with bright, restless eyes, and a profusion of dark hair. She had a great many admirers, some of whom, there is every reason to suppose, admired the old gentleman's money as much as the young lady's eyes, but they met with no great encouragement.

I often met with Julia at the house of mutual friends. I certainly liked the girl; and my vanity was flattered, because, with so many admirers around her, she showed me, as I thought, a decided preference. She seemed to be never tired of talking about the sea. She wearied me with questions about it; and on more than one occasion said—very unguardedly—that she thought a voyage to India would be the most delightful thing in the world. Of course, I made fitting answer, that with a congenial companion, a voyage anywhere would be delightful; and, more than once, opportunity being favorable, I was on the point of declaring myself, when an internal qualm of conscience arrested the dangerous avowal.

Affairs were in this state, when an accident befell me which brought matters to a crisis. There was a steeplechase one day in the neighborhood of Canterbury, which I attended on foot. During the excitement of the race, I attempted a difficult cut across the country, failed at a leap which was beyond my powers, and had the misfortune to sprain my ankle. The injury was a very severe one, and I was laid up for many weeks in my lodgings. You have often laughed at me for taking everything so coolly. I assure you that I did not take this coolly at all. I chafed, indeed, like a lion in the toils; and was continually arresting the progress of my recovery by putting—in spite of repeated prohibitions—the crippled member to the ground. At last, I begun to learn a little philosophy, and resigned myself to the sofa with a groan.

The loss of my liberty was bad enough; but the loss of Julia's society was a hundred times worse. Here father came often to see me, and brought me kind messages from his daughter; but, if I had no more substantial consolations, I believe that I should have gone mad. Julia did not actually come to me; but she wrote me repeated notes of inquiry, and often sent me flowers and books, and other tokens of womanly kindness. The messenger employed on these occasions was Miss Harper's maid. She was generally enjoined to deliver the letters and parcels into my own hands, and sometimes to wait for an answer. She came, therefore, into my sitting-room, and if she had occasion to visit, I would always desire her to be seated. The girl's name was Rachel. She might have been old, or ugly, or deformed, for anything I cared, or, indeed, that I knew about her. I had a dim consciousness that she had a very pleasant manner of speaking; but I give you my word that, after she had been half a dozen times into my room, I should not have known her if I had met her in the streets; I regarded her only as an appendage to the fair Julia, whose image was ever before my eyes, shutting out all else from my view.

This, however, did not last forever. It happened one day that when Rachel brought me a parcel, I—in my loverlike enthusiasm—started up from the sofa, and incautiously planted my injured foot on the ground. The result was a spasm of such acute pain that I fell back upon my couch with an involuntary cry, and a face as colorless as marble. Rachel immediately stepped forward; and, with a cordial expression of sympathy, asked if she could do anything for me, and proceeded, with a light, gentle hand to arrange the pillows under my crippled limb. I felt very grateful for these ministrations, and as I gave utterance to my gratitude, I looked for the first time inquiringly into Rachel's face.

I thought that, altogether, she was a very pretty girl, and, moreover, a very genteel one. I observed now what I had never observed—indeed, had had no opportunity of observing—that she had a charming little figure. Her shawl had fallen off while she was arranging my pillows, so that I could see her delicate waist and the graceful outline of her lightsome form. I was interested in her now for the first time; and was sorry when she took her departure, with the expression of hope that I might not suffer further inconvenience.

I hoped that she would come again on the following day, and I was not disappointed. She came with a note and a bouquet from Julia; but before delivering either she inquired after me with—what I thought—genuine concern. I answered kindly and gratefully; and before opening her mistress' note asked her several questions, and drew her into conversation. The more I saw of her the better I liked her. She was at first a little reserved—perhaps embarrassed—but after a few more visits this wore off, and there was a quiet self-possession about her which pleased me mightily. I could not get rid of the impression that she was something better than her social position seemed to indicate; at all events, she was very much unlike all the waiting maids I had ever seen. I soon begun to delight in her visits. She came almost every day with some letter or message from her mistress. I looked forward to the time of her coming, and felt duller when she was gone. I thought that it would be delightful to have such a handmaiden always about me, to smooth my pillow and bring me my meals, and talk to me when she had nothing better to do.

I was interested in Rachel, and enjoyed her visits; but, believing still in Julia Harper's fidelity, I was faithful to the core myself. But circumstances soon occurred which shook my faith, and then my love begun to dwindle.

Rachel brought me a note one day, and a parcel containing a pair of worsted work slippers, which her mistress said she hoped I would wear for her sake until I was able to leave my room. She did not actually say, but she implied that she had worked them for me herself. When I said something to Rachel about the time and trouble Miss Harper—I never said "your mistress" now—must have expended on them, I observed a very curious and significant expression on the girl's face. I had observed it once or twice before, when I had said something indicative of my confidence in Julia's sincerity. It was an expression partly of pity—partly of disgust; and seemed to be attended, for I could see the compressure of her little mouth, with a painful effort to repress the utterance of something that was forcing its way to her lips. I was thinking what this could mean, when a piece of folded paper fell from the parcel; I picked it up, and found it was a bill—a bill for my slippers, which Miss Harper had bought. I knew now the meaning of the look. Rachel saw that I had got a glimmering of the truth, and I thought that she seemed more happy.

She had wished me "good morning," and was about to depart, but I told her that I could not suffer her to go. It was altogether a deplorable day, what we call in the log squally. There was a great deal of wind—a great deal of rain; and just at this moment the latter was coming down in torrents. After some persuasion she consented to remain. Then I asked her if she would do something for me; and, with a bright smile, she answered: "Yes." I had a new silk neckcloth waiting on the table to be hemmed. She took it up, and then turning to me, asked naively how she was to hem it without needle and thread. To this question—for which I was well prepared—I replied that in the other table drawer she would find something containing both. She searched, and found a very pretty Russian leather case, silver mounted, with all the appliances a seamstress could desire. Then I begged her acceptance of it—said that I had ordered it to be made on purpose for her use, and that I should be bitterly disappointed if she did not accept of it. And she did accept it with undisguised pleasure. And a very pleasant thing it was to lie on the sofa, and watch her neat little white hands plying the needle in my behalf. I had been longing to see the hand without the glove, and I was abundantly satisfied when I saw it.

She had hemmed one side of the handkerchief, and we had conversed on a great variety of topics, when the weather began to clear up, and the sun to shine in at the windows. Rachel rose at once to depart. I said that I was quite sure it must be dreadfully wet under foot, and that I was certain she was thinly shod.

"Not very," she said.

But I insisted on satisfying myself, and would not be content until she had suffered to peep out beneath the hem of her gown one of the neatest little patent leather slippers I had ever seen in my life. I said that they were very dainty little things, but altogether fine weather shoes, and not meant for wet decks. But I remembered presently that I had seen in her hand, when she entered the room, a pair of India rubber overshoes, and I reminded her of them.

"They are my mistress'," she said; "I had been desired to fetch them from the shop."

"Wear them," I said, "all the same—they will be none the worse, and will keep your little feet dry."

"But how can I?" she answered, with a smile; "they will not fit me at all."

"Too small?" I said, laughing.

"Yes, sir," she said, with another smile, even more charming than the first. I told her that I should not be satisfied until I had decided that point myself, and at last I persuaded her to try. The little rogue knew well the result. Her feet were quite lost in them.

If I have a weakness in the world, my good fellow, it is in favor of pretty feet and ankles; so, when Rachel insisted on taking her departure, I hobbled as well as I could to the window to see her pick her way across the mud puddles. I satisfied myself that the girl's ankles were as undeniable as her feet; and she was unequivocally *bien chaussee*. I could not help thinking of this long after she was gone. And then it occurred to me that Julia Harper was certainly on a rather large scale. She had a good figure of its kind, and she had fine eyes; but Rachel's were quite as bright and much softer; and as for all the essentials of graceful and feminine figure, the mistress' was far inferior to the maid's. I kept thinking of this all the evening, and after I had gone to bed. And I thought, too, of the very unpleasant specimen of Julia's insincerity which had betrayed itself in the case of the slippers.

The next day was an auspicious one. Looking prettier than ever, Rachel came with a note from her mistress. I was in no hurry to open it, you may be sure. I asked Rachel a great number of questions, and was especially solicitous on the score of wet feet, which I feared had been the result of her last homeward voyage from my lodgings. She had by this time habituated herself to talk to me in a much more free and unembarrassed manner than when first she came to my apartments; and the more she talked to me the more charmed I was; for she expressed herself so well, had such a pleasant voice and delivered such sensible opinions, that I soon began to think that the mental qualifications of the mistress (none of the highest be it said) were by no means superior to those of the maid. Indeed, to tell the truth, my good fellow, I was falling in love with little Rachel as fast as I possibly could.

This day, indeed precipitated the crisis. We had talked some time together, when Rachel reminded me (I thought that there was an expression of mock reproachfulness the little round face) that I had not read in her mistress' letter. I opened it in a careless manner; and had no sooner read the first line than I burst out into loud laughter. "Bravo, Rachel," I exclaimed. "You are a nice little messenger, indeed, to carry a young lady's *billets doux*. You have given me a wrong letter." She took up the envelope, which had fallen to the ground, and showed me that it was directed to "Edward Bloxham, Esq." "All the better, Rachel," I said; "but this begins, 'I am am so delighted, my dear Captain Cox'— Hurrah, for the envelopes!"

I looked into Rachel's face. It was not easy to read the expression of it. First she seemed inclined to laugh—then to cry. Then she blushed up to the very roots of her hair. She was evidently in a state of incertitude and confusion—puzzled what course to pursue. I folded up the letter, placed it in another envelope—not having, of course, read another word of its contents. What was the cause of Julia's excessive delight I am not aware up to this moment; but I could not help asking Rachel something about Captain Cox. One question led to another. Rachel hesitated at first; but at last, with faltering voice and tearful face, told me the whole truth. She said that she had felt herself for some time in a very painful and embarrassing situation. She recognized her duty to her mistress, who had been kind and indulgent to her—but she could not help seeing that much which had been done was extremely wrong. She had all along been ashamed of the duty on which she was employed, and had more than once hinted her disapprobation; but had been only laughed at as a prude. She had often reproached herself for being a party to the fraud which had been practiced on me. She had not at first fathomed the whole extent of it; but now she knew how bad a matter it was. The truth was, that Miss Harper had for some time been carrying on something more than a flirtation with Captain Cox. But her father disliked the man, who, though very handsome and agreeable, bore anything but a good character—and, therefore, Julia had acted cautiously and guardedly in the matter, and had feigned an indifference which had deceived Mr. Harper.

When I first came to anchor at Canterbury, Captain Cox was on "leave of absence;" and, as he had gone away without making a declaration, it had appeared to Julia that an overt flirtation with me in the captain's absence—something that would certainly reach his ears—might stimulate him to greater activity, and elicit an unretractable avowal. Her flirtation with me was intended, also, to impress on Mr. Harper's mind the conviction that she was really attached to me, and he ceased, therefore, to trouble himself about Captain Cox. He liked me, and he encouraged me, on purpose that the odious captain might be thrown into the shade. Such was the state of affairs at the outset of Julia's flirtation with me. But Rachel assured me that I really had made an impression on the young lady's heart, though she had not by any means given up the gallant captain.

I asked Rachel how this could be—how it was possible that any heart could bear two impressions at the same time. She said that she supposed some impressions were not as deep and ineffaceable as others. At all events, she believed that to Miss Harper it was a matter of no very vital concernment whether she married Captain Cox or Mr. Bloxham; but that she was determined to have one or other. The fact is, the girl was playing a double game, and deceiving both of us. All this was very clear to me from Rachel's story. But she told me it was her own belief, that Julia would determine on taking me, after all—and that for the very excellent reason that Captain Cox was engaged elsewhere. At least, that was the story in the town since his return to barracks.

Poor Rachel shed a great many tears while she was telling me all this. She said that, having betrayed her mistress, she could not think of remaining with her. She was decided on this point. With warm expressions of gratitude, I took her little hand in mine, and said that I would be her friend—that she had done me an inestimable service—that I was glad to be undeceived—that the little incident of the deception of the slippers had shaken my belief in Miss Harper's truth, that altogether my opinions had changed, and that I knew there were worthier objects of affection. Then I spoke of her own position—said that of course her determination was right—but that she would confer a very great favor on me if she would do nothing until she saw me again. This she readily promised; and it was agreed that on the following day, which was Sunday, she should call on me during afternoon service. I pressed her hand warmly when I wished her good-bye.

She came at the appointed hour, looking prettier and more ladylike than ever. She was extremely well dressed. I shook hands with her and asked her to seat herself upon the couch beside me; and then asked her, laughingly: "What news of Captain Cox?" She said there was not the least doubt that Captain Cox was engaged to be married to a lady in London; and that Miss Harper, on the preceding evening, not before, had been made acquainted with the fact. I then asked Rachel what the young lady had said on receiving back her letter to the captain: and learned that she had been greatly excited by the discovery, and had been very eager to ascertain how much of the letter I had read. When Rachel told her that I had read only the words: "I am so delighted, my dear Captain Cox," she somewhat recovered her spirits, but this morning she had pleaded illness as an excuse for not coming down to breakfast, and had not since left her room.

There was at this time lying unopened on my table a note from Miss Harper, which had been brought by her father, an hour before. I asked Rachel to give it to me, saying: "Now, let us see, Rachel, whether any new light is thrown upon the subject." I think her hand trembled when she gave it to me. I opened and read:

"My Dear Mr. Bloxham: Very many thanks to you for your promptitude in returning the note, which, stupid little bungler that I am" ("Not so very little, is she, Rachel?" I paused to remark) "I sent you by mistake—I am very glad that I had not sent the other to Capt. Cox—for, although it does not much matter if one's letters to one's acquaintance falls into the hands of one's friends, it is not at all pleasant if one's letters to one's friends fall into the hands of one's acquaintance. I wrote to Capt. Cox only to tell him how delighted I was to hear of his engagement—for he is going to be married to a Miss Fitz Smythe—a very ladylike girl who was spending some time here with the Maurices, and was really quite a friend o. my own."

I had not patience to read any more. I knew it to be all a lie. So I tossed the letter into the middle of the room, and said: "We have had enough of that." I was ineffably disgusted. One thing, however, was certain, that Julia Harper was now to be had by me for the asking.

I had other views for my humble self. Rachel, I found, on inquiry, was the daughter of a Mrs. Ernshaw, the widow of an officer. The widow's means of subsistence were slight, and her daughter had obtained a situation as, what people called, Miss Harper's maid.

My good fellow, I can hardly tell you what happened after this. I have a confused recollection of having looked inquiringly into Rachel's face; read whole chapters of love in it; then threw my arms round her waist, pressed her fondly to my bosom, and, while I untied her bonnet strings and removed the obtrusive covering from her head, said to her: "We sailors have all been sworn never to kiss the maid when we can kiss the mistress—unless we like the maid better than the mistress, and Heaven knows how much I do!"

After the lapse of two or three weeks, and very delightful weeks they were, too, Rachel Ernshaw became Rachel Bloxham, and I the happiest husband in the world. I have got the very best of little wives, and never, I assure you, for one moment, though we have little enough to live upon, and I cannot bear these long separations, have I deplored the loss of Miss Harper.

A French Execution.

'Twas the doomed man. He was tall and thin. He is stiff in his bearing, and walks very slowly. His haggard eye is fixed on the guillotine, which he sees for the first time. His face seems to reflect some object of an earthy, yellow color. One of the executioner's assistants removes the jacket from his shoulders. The upper part of his shirt has been cut off, and his bare breast and shoulders were visible. The executioner seized him by the left arm-pit. An assistant executioner seized him by the right arm-pit. Another assistant pushed him him from behind. A third assistant went rapidly by us and stood near the yoke which keeps the head motionless. The doomed man tottered as he came forward. He said to the assistant who pushed him: "Not quite so fast!" but his voice was strangled, for he had no saliva in his mouth. He reach the scaffold. Its vertical plank came nearly up to the hollow of his breast. The assistants pushed the plank, which from vertical became horizontal, tripped up the doomed man, who fell on it horizontally, his abdomen next the plank. He tried to rise by exerting knees and arms. He murmured some inarticulate words. The executioner and two assistants pushed him violently forward, so as to bring his head immediately under the yoke. The doomed man must have felt the sensation of a person who falls down an abyss. The executioner bends forward to see if the neck is in proper position. His assistant lets the yoke fall on the doomed man's head. This yoke imprisons the head as if the yoke were in a vise. The doomed man must have felt this fall distinctly. It must be as if he were twice executed. All this took time. I counted my pulse; it beat four times while this was taking place. This is long. The executioner raised a little lever. The knife fell. It could be followed as it fell. It attained its greatest velocity only at the close of the fall. The head bounced into a zinc box. It seemed to me I could see, as the knife fell with an indistinct rumble, the doomed man's soul take flight. The headless corpse is tossed by the assistants into the basket, where it lies on its back. The executioner wheels on his right foot and turns his face toward us, his back to the scaffold. He indicates by this final movement, which he never fails to make, that once the criminal beheaded his part is at an end. The rest is his assistants' business. One of them shook the zinc box to make the head fall into the basket. I saw it roll over and over like a ball in the bloody bran. I staggered and shut my eyes.

Facts in Figures.

Mr. George Blair, president of the workingmen's assembly in the State of New York, who is well informed on this question, and whose opinion may be taken as honestly given, has furnished the data from which the following tabular statement was prepared. It forms a clearer idea of the precise condition of affairs among the working classes than any words of description or argument:

Trade Unions.	Out of Work.	Ought to be at Work.
Stair builders and carpenters	4,000	7,000
Laborers	6,000	14,000
Bricklayers	2,000	2,400
Stonecutters	1,000	1,600
Plasterers	1,200	1,800
Stonemasons	400	800
Painters	1,000	1,600
Iron workers and molders	2,500	2,700
Bakers	300	2,500
Printers	1,000	2,800
Shoemakers	1,000	3,000
Hatters	600	1,800
Tailors (custom)	800	1,800
Tailors (common)	800	3,000
Horseshoers	300	1,400
Cabinetmakers	1,200	2,800
Pianomakers	600	1,100
Cigarmakers	1,000	4,200
Mill hands, sawyers and boxmakers	800	2,000
Engineers and machinists	2,000	6,800
Paper hangers and upholsterers	800	1,100
Varnishers and marble rubbers	700	1,200
Derrick men and riggers	400	1,200
Jewelers and gold beaters	700	1,400
Brass finishers	100	750
Longshoremen	300	3,400
Carpet weavers	400	1,200
Paper stainers	200	800
Other occupations	6,000	17,000
Totals	38,300	86,950

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of workmen	102,400
Total number at work	64,100
Total number out of work	38,300—102,400
Number that ought to be at work	86,950
Number that are at work	64,100
Difference over average years	22,850

It will thus be seen that, instead of an average of 15,000 unemployed men, as was usual in fair times, there are now 38,000, or two and a half times as many hands out of employment than there ought to be.

There is one committee at the Centennial Exposition that has not had a vacancy since the opening. It is the jurors on wines, and they have sampled over eight hundred different varieties.

Fashion Notes.

Plush is used for trimming hats.

Fringes are very fashionable this season.

Street dresses are to be worn quite short.

New muffs for this winter are made of feathers.

Velvet is in great demand for dress trimmings.

Turbans made entirely of feathers are very fashionable.

The square mesh, netted silk ties are favorites this season.

Few felt hats are to be worn. Velvet or silk are preferred.

New lace scarfs are of cardinal red colored cashmere lace.

Long cloaks or dolmans are the favorite wraps this season.

Conch shell jewelry is exceedingly pretty and fashionable.

The dress skirts are made even more scant than last season.

Red flannel balmorals, trimmed with black velvet, are in vogue.

Sandal shoes and slippers are not so much in demand this fall.

Only a little lace, which must be very fine, is used on dress hats.

Ruchings with colored edges are only to be used for morning wear.

Broad belts, with large silver, steel or jet buckles still continue in favor.

Silleul, or linden color, is one of the new shades of greenish cream color.

All polonaises are made very long, showing but little of the dress skirt.

Very deep and heavy worsted fringes are very stylish for trimming dolmans.

Very small pieces of turquoise, set in steel and silver, are a novelty in jewelry.

Ulsters will be as much worn this season as last both by gentlemen and boys.

White ivory ornaments are very pretty and much in demand in the place of jewelry.

Black kid gloves are coming in fashion, to wear with carriage and reception costumes.

Low crowned hats, with quite broad brims, are the favorite ones this fall for children.

The loopings in overskirts and polonaises are made very low in the back or on the sides.

Three cornered silk handkerchiefs, edged with lace, are shown for wearing around the neck.

Filagree gold and silver necklaces will take the place of the heavy gold link chains for full dress.

Many of the long streamers worn on hats are caught together at the ends by an ornamental pin.

The hair is worn low on the neck, in square meshed silk nets, the nets matching in color either the hair or dress.

Ruchings, either of fine organdie or crepe lisse are used in the necks and sleeves of evening dresses in preference to lace.

Shetland wool hoods are to be worn by children this winter instead of the usual white Swiss and Valenciennes lace ones.

Wolves in Russia.

In 1873, in one government, that of Vologda, with an area of 324,000 square versts, they killed 14,000 head of large cattle and 35,000 head of small; in the Kazan government, in a space of only 56,000 square versts, they killed 5,000 large and 26,000 small, of an aggregate value of 254,000 rubles, the population of this government being only 1,715,000. In the St. Petersburg government the losses are smaller, but even there, in the same year, property was destroyed by wolves to the extent of 64,000 rubles.

In forty-five Russian governments, exclusive of the Baltic provinces and Poland, 741,900 head of cattle were destroyed in one year, making a loss to the country of over 7,500,000 rubles (more than $5,000,000).

Russia is a thinly populated country, and, perhaps, the above loss appears even more striking when considered in reference to area. Putting aside eight out of the forty-five governments, the loss on the remaining thirty-eight amounts to three copecks on every deciatine of 2.7 acres.

The amount that wolves will eat is enormous. In two or three hours a pair will eat the half of a horse weighing 350 kilogrammes, they themselves not weighing more than fifty kilogrammes. A dangerous peculiarity is their trick of seeming to be dead. A peasant found a wolf apparently dead on the ground, beat him with a cudgel, and took him home on his sledge for the sake of his skin. In the night he heard a noise, and found the animal on the table. It jumped at his throat, and his wife, who rushed for help, found him dead on her return.

The number of wolves in Russia cannot be less than 170,000, and they eat of feathered game alone 200,000,000 head. In 1875 no less than two hundred human beings were destroyed by wolves. A comparison is instituted between the losses occasioned by cattle plagues and fires as against those caused by wolves, and, extraordinary as it may seem, the proportion of damage done by wolves as compared with cattle plagues is as 200 to 240.

To What Base Uses.

The practice of using the portrait of the papa of his country to embellish all manner of business signs, says the Burlington *Hawkeye*, has a very decided tendency to lower that great and good man in the estimation of the rising generation. A prominent music dealer purchased a very fine steel engraving of G. W. and hung it in his parlor, and when the youngest hope of the family came home from school he was told that they had a new picture. The boy's eyes brightened with anticipation and pleasure, but when they led him to see the treasure his face was clouded with disappointment and disgust. "Ho!" he exclaimed, mindful of the pictorial sign of the establishment which furnished the table with its fleshy viands: "Ho! old meat market picture!" The moral is obvious.

Very Careful.

The sum of $314.75 in "condemned money" was taken at the gates of the Centennial Exhibition up to Sept. 1. Three-fourths of the pieces of silver had been mutilated; the remainder were counterfeits. The largest amount of counterfeit money received on one occasion, $16.50, was received on New York day. The stile keepers, from whose salaries this loss is deducted, have really done excellent work, since although three or four million pieces have passed through their hands, only a few hundred have been found worthless.

A burglar broke into a palatial residence, chloroformed the inmates, got possession of an United States bond looking box, fastened with a brass padlock, and carried it three miles into the country before he ventured to open it, and then when he found in it only a paper pattern for a lady's night dress, he threw his dark lantern into the creek, and swallowing his skeleton keys died in abject mortification.

A Legend of the Seneca Indians.

Herno, the great Thunder spirit, had his lodge behind the sheet of water which pours down at the falls of Niagara. For a long time he dwelt there, astonishing the Indians with his stunning peals, but never venturing forth to practice his strange art before their eyes. They could hear him and knew he was there; but never as yet had he been seen; nor is it all likely that he or the effects of the sun ever would have been seen but for a little incident, the results of which brought him forth.

A young and beautiful maiden residing at Seneca village, just above the falls, had been contracted in marriage by her father to an old man of disagreeable manners and hideous person. She at once resolved to seek death rather than drag out the life of misery which such a union must bring about; and with this object in view she launched forth from the village in a bark canoe and swept down the rapids of Niagara singing her own death song until she took the awful leap.

But death was not ready for her. Herno, the Thunder spirit, happened to be wide awake; and when he saw her coming down among the foaming waters he coolly caught her in his blanket and conveyed her to his home behind the falls.

Of course, the maiden had romance enough about her to be grateful for all this, more especially when she found she was entirely beyond the reach of the monster her "cruel pa-ri-ent" had selected to comfort her through life. She fell upon the neck of the Thunderer and wept sweet tears. The tears softened his stern heart, and led him to smooth back if not to toy with her golden tresses. In short, to hurry through a long story, they got to billing and cooing—they fell in love—they made the interesting affair known to each other; and the wronged though beautiful maiden became the wife of Herno, the Thunder spirit. And, as a matter of course, she was very happy.

About this time the Senecas of the village above the falls were visited with a pestilence which swept them off by hundreds, and while some prayed to the Great Spirit for help, others gathered around the cataract and sent in their petitions to Herno. The tale of their sufferings moved the Thunderer, and he sent the maiden forth to tell her people that a monstrous serpent was dwelling beneath their village, just below the surface of the ground; that it was depending upon their bodies for food, and that it came forth at the end of every moon and poisoned the waters, in order that they might die and be buried within its reach.

As soon as the Indians learned this they pulled up and moved to another locality; consequently when the great serpent poisoned the waters as usual, the earth brought him no food. This was an affair so strange that he crawled forth to see what it meant, when, to his surprise, he found the village was deserted.

With many curses on the head of the Thunderer, as the author of his misfortune, the serpent took the trail of the retreating Indians and started away in hot pursuit.

The maiden still loved her people, and when she saw the serpent moving on to effect their further destruction she appealed to her husband to arrest him. Herno was not deaf to her entreaties, and so he stepped forth from his hiding place and launched a hissing bolt after the serpent, which struck him just as he was endeavoring to cross the narrows some distance above the falls.

The wound produced was a fatal one, and the great monster floated down the stream and lodged upon the verge of the cataract, stretching nearly from shore to shore. The swift waters were dammed up by the obstruction; but they finally broke through the rotten mound, and thus the whole top of the falls upon which the snake rested was precipitated with it into the abyss below, excepting a small portion, which is now known as Goat island.

It almost entirely ruined the home of the Thunderer, for it reduced the great space behind the waters to a very narrow compass. He still occupies it as a sleeping apartment, however, and you may now hear him snoring under there as you stand on the shore; but if he would exercise himself in his favorite pastime of throwing thunderbolts he is forced to come forth into space less limited.

Unreasonable as this myth may sound, there can be no doubt that the Senecas believed every word of it. When they were to be met with in the Niagara country they pointed out a place near the mouth of Cayuga creek, where the banks were shelved out in a semi-circular form, and declared that it had been done by the serpent in his death throes after having been wounded by Herno's thunderbolt. And to this tradition may be attributed their custom of putting away their dead upon scaffolds above ground instead of burying them.

The Grasshopper Described.

A Western journal says: The grasshopper as a champion multiplyist has no equal. He lays (speaking generically and not to put to fine a point upon it) an egg which is about the size and shape of a long primer 0. In fact, he lays several of them. From August 1 until winter he is actuated by a reckless ambition to bore holes in the ground, of the size of a pipe stem, and to fill these holes with cream colored 00. And though he is small he attends to his biz, and is a triumphant success. In stature he is about a match for a sixpenny stub nail, in form he is like unto a lynchpin, and he wears a green sealing-wax head on him and a pair of glass eyes, so that with his long tailed duster on he looks like an unsophisticated and near sighted schoolmaster. But unsophisticated isn't what's the matter with him. And numeration is his best mathematical hold. He will stand himself bolt upright like a peg in one of those holes aforesaid, and view the heavens with an air of sublime serenity and wooden headed unconsciousness.

Don't you fool yourself—he knows just what he is about. He prefixes himself like a figure 1 in the business, and, adopting the decimal system of notation, calmly places a 0 where it will do the most good. That stands for 10, and before you can dot and carry one he has added another cipher to that, and he now reads 100. About this time you begin to discover what sort of a rooster he is, and you entertain a degree of awe for him not inspired by front view of his green goggles. Reasoning *a posteriori* you discover that he is a dangerous neighbor. But while you stand amazed he rapidly suffixes fifteen or twenty more 000, carrying his problem into the million millions, and has sealed and cemented it up ready to be fired at you next spring. In two minutes and a quarter he has given you a problem that with all your powers of multiplication cannot be solved or equated. He compounds his interest at 100 per cent. every five seconds, puts a snap judgment on your cornfield, and forecloses before you can say Jack Robinson.

General Newton's little daughter, only three years old, touched off the dynamite in the Hell Gate mines. Bless her soul, if little Miss Newton blows up things so thoroughly when she is only three years old, what will she do when she is a mother-in-law?

An Australian Millionaire.

Somewhere about the year 1810, when, if history speaks truly, facilities for transportation were abundant in Ireland, a woman under the name of Eleanor Collins was transported from thence to the then penal colony in Australia. With her she is said to have carried a son, then a mere child, and named Patrick Cody, she claiming to be married to a man of the same name. In Australia she subsequently married a man named Buckley, Cody having died in the meantime, and as a mark of esteem for his stepfather, the son added to his name that of Buckley, and grew up thenceforth to be known as Patrick Cody Buckley. Under this name he accumulated large wealth in Australia, and died a few years since, leaving an estate estimated at about £200,000 sterling. After his death two persons presented for probate what purported to be his will in their favor. This will was contested on the grounds that it was a forgery and one of the parties convicted of the offense, the other having died in prison before his trial was reached. Letters of administration were then taken out on behalf of creditors of the estate by a firm of solicitors in Melbourne, and, after paying all the debts, a still very large sum remained which her majesty's attorney-general claimed to have escheated to the crown for want of heirs. These facts coming to the knowledge of certain parties in Dublin, Ireland, claiming to be heirs of the deceased, steps were taken to assert their claim as against the crown. From Dublin proceedings were put in motion which led to Australia, and from Australia the contestants have danced around the globe to New York city, where evidence is now being taken before Mr. Richard Huntley as commissioner appointed for that purpose by the supreme court of Australia. The claim of the heirs is resisted on the part of the crown of England on the question of the legitimacy of Patrick Cody Buckley, it being claimed that Eleanor Collins was not married to Patrick Cody nor did she carry a born child with her to Australia at the time of her transportation. In proof of this it is asserted that the passenger list of the transport ship Canada, on which she was carried to Australia, made no mention of such a child. On the contrary, it is asserted that she was at the time *enciente* by the jailer; that the latter was dismissed from the office for the part he took in the affair, and that was the child whose legitimacy is in dispute. Thus the crown puts the claimants to proof of the marriage of Eleanor Collins to Patrick Cody, and their subsequent heirship to the estate of Patrick Cody's alleged infant son, Patrick Cody Buckley, whose estate is now in litigation. On this question it is that proof is now being taken before the commissioner, and thus far the testimony adduced seems to tend to establish the claim of the heirs. The heirs are represented here by Mr. Octavius O'Brien, solicitor of Dublin; claimants in Australia by Mr. Frederick Stanley, of London, and the attorney-general of Australia, acting for the crown, by Messrs. Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler, of New York.—*New York Paper.*

The War in Servia.

Comparatively little information has yet reached us as to the result of the recent fighting in front of Alexinatz. On the one hand we have the report of a correspondent of the London *Times* with the Turkish forces. Naturally a man in that position would see the case through Ottoman spectacles, and when we consider that his report was telegraphed from a city not far in the rear of Nisch—perhaps Sofia—to Constantinople and thence to London, and was therefore subject to Turkish censorship at two points, it is evident that it would not be likely to contain any truths that would be unpleasant in Constantinople. Another source of information is the correspondent of the London *Standard* at Belgrade. Anybody telegraphing from that side would be apt to give us the Servian story except this correspondent; but as the tory organ is so thoroughly identified with the support of the Ottoman cause that it depreciates to the utmost possible point all Servian acts and admits no Servian successes. Perhaps, therefore, the fact that it does not claim that the Servians were annihilated in the recent fighting is an evidence that they were moderately successful in their movement. They seem to have moved from their works to the assault of the Turkish lines, and to have endeavored to turn the Turks on both flanks at once; a fact which indicates that there is as yet no tactical genius in the Servian staff, for the attack on both flanks is always a blunder where the attacking force does not enormously outnumber the enemy. But though they did not overwhelm the Turks they doubtless had some satisfactory achievements, for the Turks are reported as assuming the offensive in circumstances which do not indicate that they had advanced. The Turks perhaps endeavored to recapture positions stormed two days before by the Servians. The one fact certain is that the valley of the Morava above Alexinatz has been the scene of some really obstinate fighting, which is enough to show the very great change from a few weeks since, when the Turks drove the Servians down the same valley like sheep. Already, therefore, the Servians have established a new relation of facts for the peacemakers. Probably the reports of the contents of the note of the czar to the emperor of Austria are accurate. It is said that the czar proposes a conference of ministers of foreign affairs of all the powers if the Porte will accept a permanent armistice, but otherwise the immediate occupation of Bulgaria by Russian forces and of Herzegovina and Bosnia by Austria; this joint occupation to guarantee to the population of those countries and of Servia their practical independence in the future from Turkish domination. This is very likely to be the turn events will take. There is no appearance anywhere of a capacity or a will to oppose this step, and Turkey herself can at most only protest against it.—*New York Herald.*

Sunny Rooms and Sunny Lives.

Light, says *Scribner's*, is one of the most active agencies in enlivening and beautifying a home. We all know the value of sunlight as a health giving agent to the physical constitution; and it is not less so to our moral and spiritual natures. We are more active under its influence—can think better and act more vigorously.

Let us take the airiest, choicest and sunniest room in the house for our living-room—

The Centre Reporter.

P. GRAY MEEK, EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Nov. 2, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.

Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

FOR PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

Congress—LEVI A. MACKEY.

Senator—S. R. PEALE.

ASSEMBLY:

JAMES F. WEAVER, Milesburg.
W. K. ALEXANDER, Penn.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES:

JOHN DIVENS, Walker,
MAJ. SAM'L FRANK, Miles.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

JOHN RISHEL, of Gregg.

ELECTORS.

The following is the correct democratic presidential electoral ticket:

Charles R. Buckalew.
Samuel B. Wilson.
Robert F. Stief,
George R. Berrell,
William H. Wright,
Thomas E. Gaskill,
John Moffet.
John A. Morrison,
Owen Jones,
William K. Haag,
Joel L. Lighter,
Henry T. Trumbower,
George H. Rowland,
John Nealon,
Joel B. McCamant,
Daniel D. Boas,
Joseph B. McCollum,
Franklin W. Knox,
John H. Uhl,
Thomas Bower,
David Small,
Sebastian Wimmer,
James J. Hazlett,
John B. Guthrie,
Robert M. Gibson,
David S. Morris,
Robert B. Brown,
Thomas W. Grayson,
Benjamin F. Morris.

CONFEDERATES IN OFFICE.

The charge that the Democratic party, if successful, would put Confederates in power comes with a very ill grace from the party that appointed Longstreet so soon after the surrender, and which Mosby leads in Virginia. It is quite evident that it is not the appointment of ex-Confederates that the Republicans object to, but the appointment of ex-Confederates who are now Democrats.

Let any one who served in the rebel army, regular or guerilla, general or private, declare himself a Republican, and he can rely on an office under the Federal Government as his immediate reward.

It is a little singular that at present the man of all others in the South most in the confidence of the Republican party should be Col. John S. Mosby, who was so bitterly denounced by the Republican press as a murderer, guerilla and highwayman.

For example, the New York Times of August 25, 1864, relates the massacre of Snickers Gap Road, where Mosby's men dressed in the uniform of United States soldiers, killed two sentinels belonging to the 5th Michigan Cavalry. The same paper contains a fuller account of a number of wanton murders of inoffensive people by Mosby's men, and of the hanging of two soldiers, named Brown and Reynolds, to the limb of a tree by Mosby's order, and says that after a fight our men were found with their throats cut by Mosby's command.

An engagement is also cited by the same paper, in which thirteen Union soldiers were killed and only five wounded, the enormous disproportion indicating wanton massacre.

On September the 8th, in the same year, Mosby hung 32 Union soldiers; on November 17, 1864, at Winchester, West Virginia, Colonel Mosby ordered the execution of several men of the Second New York Cavalry. His orders were executed by Lieutenant Smith of his command. Of the seven men, only one, Sergeant Marvin, of the Second New York Cavalry, escaped. These men were taken in war as regularly-enrolled soldiers, and the records of the papers published at the time contain no hint, excuse, or palliation for the murders.

The execution took place near Berryville, on the Winchester Pike. Three of the men were hung, and of the other three, after escaping the death of their comrades by hanging, as required by Mosby's order, received a soldier's death by the bullet, through the favor of his subordinate. This is a fair illustration of the sincerity of the Republican party cry against putting ex-Confederate soldiers on guard in public places.

There certainly could be no one in the whole Southern service more objectionable, than the ex-Guerrilla Mosby. However gallant he may have been, the nature of his service and the manner in which he performed it, were such as to entitle him only to the lowest rank among officers or gentlemen.

The partisan who fights in the uniform of the enemy, and habitually plays the part of a spy, may be useful in war but his place is not one ordinarily sought by men of honor, and when to hang gallant soldiers to the limbs of trees, and to murder defenseless citizens because they have business with the army, which was Mosby's constant practice to do, such men generally are content to sink into oblivion consoled by the usual reward of people in their branch of business.

But a guerilla is transformed into a butcher if he will but enter into the Republican political camp; while the most gallant and chivalrous soldier is a monster if he adheres to Democratic principles.

The whole cry about putting ex-rebels in power is mere sham, and the Republicans themselves don't believe in it.

Only the other day, Major Griswold, an officer of Mosby's command, was appointed to a position in the Treasury Department on Mosby's recommendation, and a Union soldier removed to make room for the ex-guerilla.

This Griswold was also connected with Libby prison, where so many Union soldiers, according to Republican authorities, were treated with terrible cruelty.

A thousand other instances might be given to show the insincerity of the Republican party on this subject, but it is scarcely necessary to do so, for all the world knows that what the Republicans admire and seek to promote is not loyalty to the Union but hatred to Re-union, Peace and Reform.

The democrats of Berks had a glorious buffalo roast at Reading last week. Three large buffalo were roasted. Gen. M'Clellan and other speakers were there. Berks is going 8000 on honest Samuel Tilden. Let Centre not have less than 1000 next Tuesday 7th.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

The delegates from this—XXXIV—Senatorial district composed of the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton, met at Bellefonte on the 12th of October. The following named gentlemen represented their respective counties.

Centre—C. G. Herlinger, Dr. W. P. Rothrock, J. P. Gephart.

Clearfield—Thos. Brockbank, Frank Fielding, E. A. Bigler.

Clinton—W. H. Brown, W. W. Rankin Geo. A. Aughinbaugh.

The Conference was organized by electing W. H. Brown, of Clinton, as President, and Frank Fielding, of Clearfield as Secretary.

The nomination of candidates for Senator being in order, the names of W. W. Betts, Clearfield, P. Gray Meek, of Centre and S. R. Peale, of Clinton were presented by their respective delegations. After several sessions and a number of ineffectual ballots, the Conference adjourned to meet at Tyrone on Thursday the 19th. Before the adjournment Mr. McQuiston, was substituted for Mr. Herlinger, a delegate from Centre county.

In pursuance of adjournment the delegates re-assembled at Tyrone on the 19th. D. W. Moore of Clearfield was admitted as a substitute for Mr. Fielding, and E. A. Bigler, was elected Secretary in the place of Mr. Fielding. The first business in order was the nomination of a Senator and the Conference at once proceeded to balloting. At the conclusion of the 23d ballot the following letter from Mr. Betts was read:

CLEARFIELD, PA. Oct. 20, 1876.

SIRS:—Having been honored by the Democracy of Clearfield County as the choice for the Senatorial nomination, you have placed my name before the Conferences of the XXXIVTH Senatorial district, impressed with the belief that this county was fairly entitled to the candidate. To secure a recognition of its claims you have labored earnestly and faithfully. Any further delay, however, in making a nomination can be productive of no good and might prove detrimental to the best interests of the party, as it is high time our ticket should be completed, and the party thoroughly organized for the great struggle which will soon be upon us. In order, therefore, to facilitate the action of the Conference and enable you to speedily terminate your labors, I, hereby authorize you to withdraw my name as a candidate, sincerely trusting that the work of the Conference may prove satisfactory to the entire District.

Thanking you for the faithful efforts you have made in my behalf, and with the assurance of my cordial endorsement of the action of the Conference,

I am truly yours, &c.

W. W. BETTS.

To Thomas Brockbank, E. A. Bigler, D. W. Moore, Conferees.

After the letter was read the 24th ballot was taken resulting in six votes for Mr. Peale, and three votes for Mr. Meek. On motion the nomination of Mr. Peale was made unanimous, and the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

E. A. BIGLER. Secretary. W. H. BROWN, President.

THE PARTY OF CLAIMS.

The Republican party is decidedly a party of claims. Their entire efforts for the last four years seem to have been directed towards the realifation of claims upon the public Treasury. The history of the famous cotton tax claims is well known throughout the country, but perhaps it is not sufficiently realized by voters that these claims, like all other war claims, were brought up by Rings centering in Washington, and having their headquarters in the immediate vicinity of the White House. The most audacious exploit of the party of claims through their Ring machinery is, however, the passage of what are called the "rebel claims." The Radical Washington Rings commenced buying up these claims at the beginning of the first session of the Forty-third Congress. They purchased all that were for sale in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, at rates varying from 2 to 10 per cent. of their face value. The corresponding agent of the combination was Gen. Rice, who was so notorious in the post-tradership business, and according to his own testimony, made some $20,000 bonus, or rather stole it, out of his connection with these transactions. Rice's agency in the post-tradership business was limited to introducing people to the Secretary of War and his satellites, but his commission was a very large percentage upon the profits of the pots, which he bartered away. In the Southern claim business he figured more prominently. Most of the communications on the subject sent to people in the South were signed by him, and each inclosed an explanation of the scheme, which was forwarded only to persons whom the ring thought could be depended upon. Senator Spencer's set in Alabama bought up most of the claims in that State, and it is unnecessary to say that the Radical rings in Mississippi, South Carolina and other States, were not backward in taking their full share. The scheme worked well as long as the Radicals had full control of the Congress; so well that the committees of the House of the Forty-third Republican Congress reported favorably upon over

EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

of those claims, of which the amount of over six millions of dollars was passed by both Houses. When however, the Democrats obtained control of the House of Representatives, the conspirators were balked. The committees of the present Congress (the 44th), at the late session, refused to consider any claims which had been assigned, and which were now owned by other parties than the original losers, who were loyal, and presented them in good faith. From this rule of action established by the House of Representatives, in accordance with this general programme of retrenchment and reform, the total amount of claims for damages in the South during the war, which were passed by the House of Representatives at the last session, amounted to only $74,335. The Radical Southern Claim Ring, seeing no hope for their profit in any Democratic successes, have thrown this whole weight in favor of the election of the Republican ticket in November. Even if it be impossible for them to secure a Republican House, they rely on forcing their claims through by the aid of the Republican Senate and Executive. They hope in the improbable event of Radical success, to secure bills authorizing the payment of the balance of the claims they now hold. As a part of this scheme, they have raised the rebel war cry against the Democrats. It is merely the cry of "stop thief," and those who raise it are the thieves in the past, who want to be the thieves of the future, as is abundantly demonstrated by the figures alluded to, which are quoted from the official records from the 43d and 44th Congresses. The Southern people do not urge and do not desire the passage of these claims. The present pressure of taxation upon Southern land owners, and their experience of Radical extravagance is too recent and too bitter to permit them to desire the successes of such claims. The Southern land-owners are now solely interested in availing themselves of opportunity to reap a reasonable and assured profit from their annual harvest. They want to build themselves up by the industry of the future, and not by trading upon the dead past. This sentiment is universal among all responsible men in the Southern country, and they are not particularly solicitous about lining the pockets of the carpet-baggers who have bought up their claims for a trifling per centage. The way to defeat a rebel war claim swindle is to elect Tilden and Hendricks and defeat Hayes and Wheeler, because the Democratic party is pledged and bound to re-union and retrenchment, which necessarily involve the defeat of all swindling claims upon the United States.

The testimony published in another column of the Reporter, taken at the Molly Maguire murder trials in Pottsville, proves what Mr. Gowen charged that the band of mollies was bought by the radicals to vote for Hartranft. Read the evidence. Election next Tuesday.

Read what the Lock Haven Republican, the organ of the Republicans of Clinton county, printed at the home of S. R. Peale, the democratic nominee for state senator, says of that gentleman:

SENATORIAL.—We can congratulate our people, both Democrats and Republicans, upon the fact that Hon. S. R. Peale, of this city, has received the Senatorial nomination in this district. After a closely contested fight, amicable throughout, the conference, which met in Tyrone on Friday last, made Mr. Peale the nominee, and we believe that he is the choice of the entire district. Although a political opponent, S. R. Peale is an honest man, and he will, if elected, represent this district with ability and fidelity.

Mr. Ziegler, one of the radical nominees for Assembly, is trying the game of "trade" to slip into the legislature over either Col. Weaver or Mr. Alexander. He will slip up on that however, as we do not think there is a disposition among the democracy to accept a life-long enemy of our party for men who have stood by the regular organization. Don't trade. Elect the regular nominees, and if Mr. Ziegler or Mr. M'Farlane would like to represent this county in the legislature it was their duty to belong to the democratic party, then there might have been some chance. As radicals they would *mis*-represent this county. Stand by the nominees, democrats!

Democrats of Haines, Miles, Penn, Gregg, Potter, Harris, College, and Ferguson, we can go over the mountains with at least 1000 majority, if you do your duty and see that the vote is brought out next Tuesday. Don't fail.

The Democratic ticket never was composed of better material than that from Samuel J. Tilden down to Col. Rishel. Next Tuesday, 7, is election day. Let every democrat be at his post, and victory is ours!

The nomination of S. R. Peale, for state senator, has created great delight among the common classes of Clinton county, where Mr. Peale has his home. Mr. Peale has always been their friend and the sympathies of the man have always been on the side of the working men. A few aristocrats and silk-stocking federalists turn up their noses, but what of that? they are in a hopeless minority, and the working classes will have their friend and favorite as their representative. It is time that people look a little more to the real character of the men they elect. What we must have are men who have some regard for the interests of the farmer, the machanic and the laboring man, and with these Mr. Peale is thoroughly identified, and hence he is their choice. He hails from that kind of honest stock. We know that he will be as true to their interests as was Mr. Mackey, our congressman.

Working men of old Centre, give Mr. Peale a big vote, and show that you will stand by the man who has stood by you.

Democrats of Centre, next Tuesday, Nov. 7, is election day. See that every democratic voter is brought to the polls. Victory is ours if we do our whole duty and get out the vote. Work, work, work!

Grant pardoned the caged whisky ringsters and Hartranft pardoned the Molly Maguires. Vote for Tilden, Reform and the entire democratic ticket next Tuesday.

Saml J. Tilden will keep the thieves in jail,—Hayes will let them out, a la Grant and Hartranft. Vote for Tilden the terror of thieves and smasher of rings.

We have received four additional copies of the Congressional Globe from Hon. L. A. Mackey, for which that gentleman has our thanks.

HOW THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT EMBARRASSES COMMERCE.

The operations of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia have been greatly impeded by the absurd and impracticable red tape regulations of the Treasury Department. The Chief of the Bureau of Customs is W. F. Clark, who has lately been given the position in place of an old employee, displaced by Mr. Bristow.

At the opening of the Exhibition, Mr. Clark issued such complicated orders in relation to the entry and withdrawal of bonded goods there that the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia was obliged to declare them impracticable, and declined to carry them out. The consequence is, that all goods from foreign countries on exhibition at Philadelphia were entered there without any record whatever being taken. In the Philadelphia Custom House this naturally gives an advantage to the honest exhibitors as against the Treasury, and their dishonest confederates, and the result will be the loss of millions of dollars of revenue on goods sold during and at the close of the Exposition, and of corresponding profit to those foreigners who are not men of business integrity. To obviate this, a regulation has been made requiring all spaces of foreign exhibitors to be fenced off at the close of the Exposition. This will cause a long delay in the final closing of the establishment, and will prevent quick sales by auction, which is the only way that loss can be saved. The transfer of the buildings, the restoration of fairmount Park to its original condition, as required by law, and the sale of all the edifices, excepting Memorial Hall will be delayed by this great mistake of the Treasury. This clerk is a typical Radical official of the Treasury. His theory is, that all merchants are natural thieves, and that the payment of just refunds should always be refused by the Treasury and the officials required to go to the courts. He is one of the men who compel citizens to be dishonest in order to preserve their business chances, and his course in relation to the Centennial Exhibition is only a sample of that pursued by the Treasury Department in its relations with business men for the last eight years.

The whole effort of the Republican chiefs of Government since the war has been to multiply forms and create embarrassments in the way of the regular transaction of business, in order to keep up an apparent necessity for the largest possible number of officeholders. Under this system the officeholders have grown from 54,000 in 1869 to 98,000 in 1875, while the business requiring their attention has decreased in almost equal ratio, especially in the Internal Revenue service, in which the articles of taxation have decreased from 369 to 60.

BEWARE OF THE REBEL CLAIMS RING!

Beware of the Radical Ring which has bought up the Rebel claims. Its extensive conspiracy will be successful, if not promptly met and completely checkmated.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WERE PAID TO THIS RING BY THE LAST REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

Col. Mackey, our nominee for re-election to congress, we are sorry to inform the people of Centre county, is prevented by sickness from visiting our county during this campaign. He had an attack of fever, and his physicians advise him to remain at home. It was Mr. Mackey's intention to spend some time in this county, and see his many friends but the above reason prevents him, much to his regret. However, as he is thus prevented from laboring for their interests during the close of the campaign, his friends can feel assured that their interests will be faithfully attended to by him in Congress.

Election Tuesd., 7.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, October, 24th, 1876.

Signs of the Times.

There is no longer any doubt about the result of the coming election. Tilden and Hendricks will be the next President and Vice-President of the United States in spite of every thing that is in the power of our opponents to do. They made their fight in Indiana, West Virginia and Ohio, and they have been beaten. It was a desperate struggle, for them a struggle for life or death, and they have lost. The moral effect of their defeat has been so great that it has already decided the contest in this state. Democrats have heretofore no doubt as to their ability to carry New York; but the Republicans up to the time of the October elections also expressed confidence of success. They do so no longer. The betting is now on the side of Tilden's favor, and the Republicans are many of them betting that way in the hope of hedging their losses on Indiana. A man must be in New York where the National Committees of both parties have their headquarters to understand how completely is the breakdown in the Republican camp, and how certain the Democrats are of victory. One of the severest blows the Republicans have received is the failure to enlist the soldiers of the late war in a partisan movement in their interest. The Boys in Blue have been organized and efficiently officered as representatives of the soldiers of the Union, and the Grand Army of the Republic has administered a rebuke to Gen. Dix that that aged warrior must find it hard to bear. He ought to have known that at least one half, if not more, of the soldiers of the late war are Democrats, favoring the election of Tilden and Hendricks, and that no men are more earnest in their desire for peace and tranquility in every section of the land than the men who fought our battles. The Union soldiers are the best friends the South has, and so far from lending themselves to any attempt to excite sectional amnesity, they may always be relied upon to rebuke those who use their names for such an end.

New York State will give Tilden and Hendricks 70,000 majority. We will carry New Jersey and Connecticut and the election of Hayes and Wheeler is impossible.

The Radical War Claims.

The greatest absurdity of this canvass is the cry raised by the Radicals about Southern claims. They own these claims themselves, the Washington and carpet-bag rings having bought them up through a combination formed in 1872, of which Gen. E. B. Rice, Belknap's jackall, was the representative. The Republican Forty-third Congress passed six millions of these claims, while the Democratic House rejected all that were presented except 74,000. The Radicals, who formed corrupt combinations which are the satellites of the solar system of the White House, are particularly anxious for the election of Hayes, in order to secure the passage and payment of the fraudulent claims. The fact is, the Democratic party is attacked because it rejected these claims. it is ludicrous to see the party pretending to embrace all the virtue and patriotism of the country, making war upon the Democracy because they refused to pass Rebel war claims. For every hundred dollars of these claims paid through the action of the Republican Forty-third Congress, only $1.40 was paid through the action of the Democratic House of this Congress. For Every hundred dollars of these claims considered by Republican committees only considered them to the amount of $2.50. The cry raised by the Radical orators is simply one of desperation, and their last expedient to try and retain their hold upon the Treasury.

"Bloody-Shirt to the End.

There is another evidence still that the Republican campaign is in the hands of its worst men and not of its best. As soon as the Democratic victories in two out of the three October States were announced, the most moderate and the most decent of the party organs sounded an alarm and called for a change in the plan of the campaign. They demanded that the false issue is the bloody shirt should be abandoned and that the issue of Civil Service Refrom and specie payment should be revived. The proposition was conceived in imbecility and born in foolishness. These were the two subjects on which the party was weakest, because of its failure to bring about specie payments and because of its gross and shameless corruptions. Nevertheless, the suggestion was sincerely made. How was it received? Blaine, who has been put in charge of the Republican canvass, brushes the doctrinaries to one side, and announces in his New York speech that he is going to go on with the bloody shirt. He is too shrewd a politician not to know that a change of the plan of campaign when his own forces are already turning in flight would be fatal, but, like all politicians who are over shrewd, he underestimates the discernment and the decency of the people. The people of the east will vote down the bloody shirt just as the people of the West have done, but the Republicans know this, dark as their prospects are, they would be completely lost with a change of campaign. They will go on with the bloody shirt to end, and go on to their ruin.

That Income Tax.

We hear nothing now-a-days about the income tax of Governor Tilden since the disclosures of Gov. Hayes' tax record and of his "co-operation with Know Nothings nearly lost him the State of Ohio, and we hear less than we did about the suit which was to be brought against Gov. Tilden by "Decoy" Bliss, and was to compel him to disgorge his ill-gotten gains plundered from the revenues. Nevertheless, a scheme so loudly announced can hardly be abandoned with consistency, and we shall doubtless have a formal suit brought just a few days before election—a last and desperate card played is a desperate game. But Gov. Tilden cannot be sued alone. These men know that to single him out as the sole object of a suit would turn public sentiment in favor of the persecuted man. Others must be sued likewise. What others, who but the Republican officials suppose in their comprehensive ignorance, to have returned less than the income they received. A pretty drag-net this to send out more than ten years after! All those who made the deductions from their income allowed by law, and have mislaid their memoranda and books; all those whose papers have been burned by fires, lost in freshets or accidents, by sea, lake or land; all those who had witnesses that could have been of service, and that have died or migrated; in short, all those who have returned less income than the Republicans assume they ought to have returned and who may now have become unable, either through lack of distinct personal recollection, or the loss of witnesses or records, to prove their honesty—a thing not usually required of honest men—all these must be branded before the community as defrauders of the revenue. All this great series of outrages must be perpetrated in order to gratify a hellish political purpose, and to try to save a lost campaign.

Meanwhile, all access to Gov. Hayes' income tax returns is still refused to the Democratic press. This must mean that Gov. Hayes has been committing the very crime which his spokesmen have been trying to fasten on Gov. Tilden. Is Mr. Hayes to be sued too?

A RADICAL LIE ANSWERED.

MR. TILDEN DEFINES HIS POSITION ON THE PAYMENT OF CONFEDERATE WAR CLAIMS.

As President He will Execute and Enforce the Fourteenth Amendment.

New York, October 24, 1876.

To the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt.

SIR: I have received your letter informing me that Republicans high in authority are publicly representing that "Southern *desire*, not without hope," to obtain payment for losses by the late war and to have "provision made for the rebel debt and for the losses of slaves."

As the payment of such losses and claims was not deemed important enough to deserve the notice of either convention at the time it was held, you also ask me to state my views in regard to their recognition by the Government.

Though disposed myself to abide by the issue as made up already, I have no hesitation to comply with your request.

The fourteenth amendment of the Constitution expressly provides as follows:

"The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall *assume or pay* ANY *debt or obligation*, incurred *in aid of* insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any *claim* for the *loss or emancipation* of any *slave*, but ALL such *debts, obligations* and *claims*, shall be held *illegal and void*."

This amendment has been repeatedly approved and agreed to by Democratic State conventions of the South. It was unanimously adopted as a part of the platform of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, on the 28th of June, and was declared by that platform to be "*universally accepted* as a *final settlement* of the controversies that engendered civil war."

My own position on this subject had been previously declared on many occasions, and particularly in my first annual message of January 5, 1875.

In that document I stated that the Southern people were "bound by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments; that they had solemnly accepted the results of the war, embodied in the last three amendments to the organic law of the Federal Union, and that they had by the suffrages of all their voters at the last national election completed the proof that now they only seek to share with us and to maintain the common rights of American local self government in a fraternal union, under the old flag with "one Constitution and one destiny."

I declared at the same time:

"The questions settled by the war are never to be reopened. The adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution closed one era in our politics. It marked the end forever of the system of human slavery and of the struggles that grew out of that system. These amendments have been conclusively adopted, and they have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and the people of all sections. They close the chapter; they are and must be final; all parties hereafter must accept and stand upon them, and henceforth our politics are to turn upon questions of the present and the future and not upon those of the settled and final past."

Should I be elected President, the provisions of the fourteenth amendment will, so far as depends on me, be maintained, executed and enforced in perfect and absolute good faith. No rebel debt will be assumed or paid. No claim for the loss or emancipation of slaves will be allowed. No claim for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons arising from the late war, whether covered by the 14th amendment or not, will be recognised or paid. The cotton tax will not be refunded. I shall deem it my duty to veto every bill providing for the assumption or payment of any such debts, losses, damages, claims or for the refunding of any such tax.

The danger to the National Treasury is not from claims of persons who aided the rebellion, but from claims of persons residing in the Southern States or having property in those States who were, or pretended to be, or who for the sake of aiding claims now pretend to have been, loyal to the Government of the Union. Such claims, even of loyal persons, where they are from acts caused by the operations of war, have been disowned by the public law of civilized nations, condemned by the adjudications of the Supreme Court of the United States, and only find any status by force of specific legislation of Congress. These claims have become stale and are often tainted with fraud. They are nearly always owned in whole or in part by claim agents, by speculators or lobbyists, who have no equity against the tax-payers or the public. They should, in all cases, be scrutinized with jealous care.

The calamities to individuals which were inflicted by the late war are, for the most part, irreparable. The Government cannot recall to life the million of our youth who went to untimely graves, nor compensate the sufferings or sorrow of their relatives or friends. It cannot readjust between individuals the burdens of taxation hitherto borne, or of debts incured to sustain the Government, which are yet to be paid. It cannot apportion anew among our citizens the damages or losses incident to military operations, or resulting in every variety of form from its measures for maintaining its own existence. It has no safe general rule but to let by-gones be by-gones, to turn from the dead past to a new and better future, and on that basis to assure peace, reconciliation and fraternity between all sections, classes and races of our people, to the end that all the springs of our productive industries may be quickened, and a new era of prosperity created, in which the evils of the past shall be forgotten. Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

GOV. TILDEN AND THE WAR CLAIMS.

HIS LETTER APPLAUDED IN WASHINGTON BY ALL OUTSIDE THE LOBBY.

[Special dispatch to the World.]

Washington, October 25.—Governor Tilden's letter on the Confederate war claims is warmly applauded here by everybody but the lobby of claim agents. The better class of agents approve it. Members of the lobby boast that Mr. Hayes will not put his hand against them, but will sustain them if he ever has the power just as a Republican House and Administration have done by passing bogus claims of the Sugg Fort and Witowsky order. The trial of two ex-republican members of congress for forgery in connection with these claims is about to begin in the criminal Court of this district, and furnishes proper commentary on the class of claims which Mr. Tilden speaks of as being stale or tainted with fraud, but which the Republicans have for years been paying.

Three Methodist ministers, while "riding circuit" in Pope county, Arkansas on Friday, were shot, and one of them mortally wounded, by two illicit distillers who were concealed in the brush by the roadside, and by whom they were mistaken for United States internal revenue officials.

THE MOLLIE MAGUIRES.

VOTES BOUGHT FOR HARTRANFT.

Testimony of John J. Slattery—He Tells the Terms of the Contract—Gen. Sigfried the Contractor—His Explanation.

Special Dispatch to the Times.

Pottsville, Oct. 22.—This town and county have been in a great state of excitement by the disclosures made by John J. Slattery, on the witness-stand in Mauch Chunk yesterday, during the progress of the trial of Yellow Jack Donahoe, for the murder of Morgan Powell. Powell was a mining boss, employed by the Lehigh Navigation and Coal Company. He was shot in the streets of Summit Hill, Carbon county, after dark on the 2nd of December, 1871. By the confessions of Charles Mulhearn and John J. Slattery, the Commonwealth is enabled to establish beyond doubt the following facts: Alexander Campbell, now under sentence of death for the murder of John H. Jones, was, in 1871, employed under the supervision of Powell, and desired to obtain from the boss a certain piece of work which Powell told him he was unfit for and could not have. At that time Thomas Fisher was county delegate of Carbon county and James McKenna was body-master at Summit Hill. Campbell called on body-master McKenna to furnish men to avenge the insult he charged Powell with. McKenna consulted County Delegate Fisher, and through his influence three men from the Tuscarora division, in Schuylkill county, were obtained to do the job. These three men—Yellow Jack Donahoe, Mat Donahoe and Charles Mulhearn—went to Summit Hill and guided by Fisher and McKenna, were enabled to shoot down their victim and escape. All six men have been arrested.

Startling Revelations.

Two very startling revelations have thus far been made; first, that in order to pay the three men who came over from Tuscarora to kill Powell, an assessment of one dollar apiece was made on more than one hundred members of the Summit Hill Division of the Mollie Maguires. Only thirty dollars of this assessment however, was ever collected and paid over. But the most startling revelation was made when Slattery, under an offer to show the general criminal character of the Mollie Maguire organization, among other things gave his knowledge of the bargain made last fall whereby the vote of that organization was secured for Hartranft. Slattery's manner of testifying showed an earnest sincerity to tell the truth. His story of the arrangement to secure the Mollie vote for Hartranft last fall is as follows:

Politicians Bargaining with Murderers.

Pending the campaign last year Slattery and John Kehoe, county delegate of Schuylkill county, met Gen. J. K. Sigfried, a prominent Republican politician, holding the lucrative appointment of boiler inspector of this county, and James Ryon, ex-Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this county, who was defeated of re-election by Judge Pershing, and they bargained with Kehoe and Slattery to pay them one thousand dollars apiece for procuring the votes of the Mollie Maguires for Hartranft. After the bargain was concluded Sigfried said he would go to Harrisburg to get the money, and if he succeeded he would communicate with Kehoe and Slattery by a cypher telegram agreed upon. The day following Slattery received a dispatch from Sigfried, which meant that the money had been raised and that Slattery and Kehoe should come to Sigfried's house in Pottsville the next day. They came, and there, in the presence of Judge Ryon and D. C. Hening, Esq., a prominent lawyer of this bar, Sigfried paid over to Slattery and Kehoe a thousand dollars a piece. At the same time an additional stipulation was made that if one-half of the republican county ticket was elected an additional thousand dollars should be paid them.

More Money for the Mollies,

Slattery further testified that John M. Delany, Governor Hartranft's messenger in the Executive Department, carried a fund of money to Luzerne county for the purpose of securing the Mollies' vote of that county for Hartranft, and that a much larger fund was sent to Pittsburg, the headquarters of the A. O. H. in Pennsylvania, to be used for the same purpose. A reference to the returns from the localities named would seem to corroborate Slattery's testimony. Prominent Republicans promised to use their influence with Governor Hartranft for that purpose after the election, and Slattery used this promise with the individual members of the Mollie organization and with those who sympathized with them to induce them to vote for Hartranft. As a matter of fact, shortly after the election the prison of Schuylkill county was emptied of all the Mollie convicts by means of pardons.

What is Thought at Pottsville.

Slattery's testimony fully vindicates Mr. Gowen's assertion in his speech on the trial of Thomas Munley for the murder of Uren and Sangor, in which he charged that persons holding high office in Pennsylvania had bargained with members of the Mollie Maguire organization to secure the votes of these outlaws for Republican candidates. When the news reached here the utmost consecration was created in the Republican camp, Mr. Hughes, who returned home from Mauch Chunk last night, has been besieged all day with anxious inquiries. There seems to be little doubt but doubt but that Slattery has told the substantial truth. Mr. Nash is the only one of the persons implicated who has actually denied Slattery's sworn statement. Mr. Nash says that he never in his life directly or indirectly, lent his aid to put fraudulent naturalization papers in circulation; and that he has no recollection of ever having given Slattery any naturalization papers at all. Slattery said in the course of his examination that the national organization of the A. O. H., with its seat in New York city, was wicked and corrupt as the organization in the anthracite coal regions. Kehoe and Slattery both exerted what influence they had outside of the county, by sending letters to bodymasters, especially in western Pennsylvania, calling on them them to vote and work for Hartranft, whose election would be conductive to the good of the order.

Sigfried and Hening's Statement.

General Sigfried and D. C. Hening make the following statement in regard to Slattery's accusation: Before the nomination of Pershing Slattery had declared that he would not support Pershing if nominated, and after the nomination, at the solicitation of Slattery, they had a meeting with Slattery at which Judge Ryon was present, and at which Slattery, Kehoe and Slattery should have one thousand dollars apiece, to be used in paying their expenses in electioneering for Hartranft, but that it was distinctly understood and said that the money was not to be used for any purpose illegal or improper. A few days afterwards one thousand dollars was paid at General Sigfried's house, and at a later period, about a week before the election, the other thousand was paid at Slattery's house in Tuscaro. They further say that at the time the bargain was made or at any time thereafter before the election, neither Sigfried nor Hening knew that Slattery or Kehoe were Mollie Maguires, both denying being connected with that order; that nothing was said or insinuate at any time during the negotiation about using influence to obtain pardons for convicted Mollies or any other persons after the election; that no additional thousand dollars was promised or spoken of as a reward for securing the election of one half of the republican county ticket, but that Kehoe and Slattery were to exert themselves for that end whilst working for Hartranft; General Sigfried did not go to Harrisburg for the money, nor did the money paid to Kehoe and Slattery come from there, and they did not request Slattery and Kehoe to write to body-masters outside of the county to secure their influence for Hartranft, nor was anything of the kind spoken of.

LIFE, GROWTH, BEAUTY.

LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.

LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.

Not a dye; makes harsh hair soft and silky; cleanses the scalp from all impurities, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.

Can be applied by the hand as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen. As a Hair Dressing it is the most perfect the world has ever produced. The hair is renovated and strengthened, and natural color restored without the application of mineral substances.

Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country, it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will absolutely without deception, restore gray hair to its original color, health softness, lustre and beauty, and produce hair on bald heads of its original growth and color.

This beautiful and fragrantly perfumed article is complete within itself, no washing or preparation before or after its use, or accompaniment of any kind being required to obtain these desirable results.

HERE IS THE PROOF

OF ITS

Superior Excellence.

Read this Home Certificate, testified to by Edward B. Garrigues one of the most competent Druggists and Chemists of Philadelphia, a man whose veracity none can doubt.

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair Color Restorer," which restored my hair to its original Color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, druggist, Tenth and Coates St., who can also testify that my hair was quite gray when I commenced its use.

MRS. MILLER, 730 S. Tenth St., Phila.

Dr. Swayne & Son, Respected friends:—I have the pleasure to inform you that a lady of my acquaintance, Mrs. Miller, is delighted with the success of your "London Hair Color Restorer." Her hair was falling rapidly, and quite gray. The color has been restored, the falling off entirely stopped, and a new growth of hair is the result. E. B. GARRIGUES.

Druggist, cor. Tenth & Coates, Phil. 'London Hair Color Restorer & Dressing.'

Has completely restored my hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and caused a rapid and luxuriant growth.

MRS. ANNIE MORRIS,

No. 616 North Seventh St. Phila.

Dr. Dalton of Philadelphia, says of it: The London Hair Color Restorer is used very extensively among my patients and friends, as well as by myself. I therefore speak from experience.

75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Address orders to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Penn'a., sole Proprietors.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Saved His Life.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CURES ON RECORD.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity, to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your "COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY" and SARSAPARILLA and TAR PILLS." I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat; my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your Syrup and Pills, which immediately began to sooth e comfort and allay the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement, will please call, or address me at the factory, or at my residence.

EDWARD H. HAMSON,

No. 1533 Germantown Road Philadelphia, Foreman at George Sweeney's Pottery, Ridge Road, below Wallace, Philadelphia. Be very particular to ask for

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

WILD CHERRY.

The most effectual remedy known for the

Throat, Breast and Lungs,

This valuable Medicine is prepared only by

Dr. SWAYNE & SON,

330 North Sixth St, PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

11 May. y. o o w.

METHODS POINTS

METHODS OF BUSINESS POINTS OF ADVANTAGE

IN THE PURCHASE OF

CLOTHING

—AT—

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL,

To which we invite the Interested Attention and Careful Scrutiny of

—THE PURCHASING PUBLIC.—

METHODS:	POINTS:
WE have but One Price for All.	ONE Price means of necessity the Lowest Price.
WE receive Cash Payment from All.	CAS

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY NOV. 2, 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 886, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 357, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HEBLACHER, Sect. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the *cash*, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

——Next Tuesday, 7, will be a big day—it's election day, and every one will go and vote and then go to Sechler's for some of their excellent groceries.

——D. F. Fortney, esq., has addressed a number of democratic meetings in different parts of the state recently. Mr. Fortney is one of the rising young democratic speakers of central Penna., and Chairman M'Clellan, of the state committee made a good choice in engaging our friend Fortney.

——Gregg twp., has employed as teachers for the coming winter: P. J. Leitzell, Jno. A. Grenoble, C. F. Smith, Jno. W. Runkle, W. A. Fahrion, A. J. Long, J. Heckman, A. C. Ripka, C. P. Leitzel. Schools opened on the 30th of Oct. Salary from $30 to $35. R.

——All the papers in Clinton county without respect to party, speak well of S. R. Peale, democratic nominee for senator. He is a man of the people.

——The Presbyterians of Bellefonte, have elected Rev. Mr. Laurie, of Watkins, New York, paster of their church, at a salary of $2,000 per year, in place of Mr. Wylie, who resigned some months ago.

——Wm. Wolf's magnificent stock of fall and winter goods has arrived, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it equal to any in the county, for taste of selection, quality, style and at prices that leave no cause to complain. Go and see the show.

——An old-fashioned thunder gust on Tuesday afternoon.

——Democrats of Haines, Miles, Penn, Gregg, Potter, Harris, College and Ferguson, which shall be the banner township on Tuesday next, in rolling up an increased majority for Tilden and Reform?

——On the 10th of Oct., at 3 o'clock, p. m., the barn of David Dunkle, jr., in Nittany valley, was destroyed by fire. About 500 bushels of wheat, and all the hay, were destroyed. Cause of the fire not known.

——The song composed in memory of the death of Mrs. J. G. Meyer, by Messrs. Wm. T. Meyer and J. C. Meyer, has just been published and is now ready for the public. Persons desiring copies of the same will please address Wm. T. Meyer, Salona, Clinton co., Pa., or J. C. Meyer, Aaronsburg, Centre co., Pa. Price 40 cents.

——Why suffer with a bad cold if one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure a cough of the worst kind. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold at 25 cents per bottle, or five bottles for $1.00, in every respectable drug Store in the United States.

——People visiting the Centennial should be careful of their money and valuables. A Rev. M. C. Brittain of Bloomsburg, Pa., was relieved of his gold watch and $700 on a recent trip to Philadelphia.

Election next Tuesday 7th.

Vote for your faithful representative, L. A. Mackey.

Vote for Weaver, Alexander, Frank, Divens and Rishel.

Vote for the laboring man's friend S. R. Peale.

——Winter is coming on—lay in—not only in bed to keep warm, but a supply of those excellent groceries, always and only to be found at headquarters, which is Sechler & Co., in the Bush house block.

——Geo. F. Miller, of Lewisburg, ex-President of the L. C. & S. C. RR., called to see us on last Friday, but unfortunately we were absent from home, and therefore did not see him. Sorry.

——Mr. Goodhart, merchant at Hublersburg, has just returned from the city with a magnificent stock of goods, which will please the good people of Nittany valley as to style and low prices, and they should call and see his stock.

There was a round half million of cash admissions to the Centennial Exhibition week before last, bringing the total up to nearly six millions and a half. The average for October is already ahead of that for September despite the great Pennsylvania day, and it will be largely increased this week by the crowd to see Governor Hayes on Ohio day, when the merchants will be there. And the great ceremonies on the closing day will bring quite a quarter of a million within the gates.

——Edward S. Stokes, who killed Jas. Fisk, jr., several years ago, was discharged from Sing Sing last Saturday, 28. He is but 38 years old and is quite gray, and entirely broken down physically. His father died from grief, and his wife has freed herself from him by divorce.

The British Arctic expedition has returned, progress to the North Pole having been found impracticable.

ESTRAY.—A heifer 1½ years old, with slit in right ear, dark-red brindle color, came to the premises of the undersigned. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay costs, and remove the same.
JAMES GRAMLEY.
nov 2 Hublersburg

——Elegant Hair is woman's crowning beauty. When it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright, her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevent it, and restores gray hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—New Berne (N. C.) Times.

——We have been informed by persons in whom we place implicit confidence, that the instruments manufactured by Mr. D. F. Beatty of the BEATTY PIANO and Beatty's Golden Tongue Parlor Organ notoriety, at Washington, N. J., are constructed by a corps of skillful workmen, who have been in his employ for years, and are noted for the great interest they take in promoting and maintaining the already enviable reputation of his instruments. His advertisements appear in this issue of our paper, it would be well for persons interested to examine them. 1m

A GOOD AND HANDSOME PROPERTY, in Millheim, is offered for sale at less than actual value. For further particulars address S. M. SWARTZ, Centre Hill, Pa. 19oct 2m.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale at Zerbe's brick Hall brick yards. These brick are and so low that it will pay persons at a re to come here for them.
nding to continue in the manufac- if brick they will be kept constantly , and fair inducements offered to sers.
D. W. ZERBE.

MILLER, Fashionable Tailor, Ash- Shop few doors west of Dr. 4may tf

TO THE POLLS!

To the polls! To the polls! Democrats of Centre do not forget that next Tuesday, 7, is election day, and that victory is certain if there is a full turn out of the democratic vote.

Tilden, the democratic nominee for President, is the great Reformer of the times. He has wiped out the thieving New York rings, and brought many of the leaders to prison, while the balance fled the country for fear Tilden's hand would also bring them behind prison bars.

Tilden, has been governor of New York two years, and in that time through his wise management, has reduced taxation in that state from 15 million dollars down to 7 million. That is an item for every honest republican to think of.

If Tilden is elected president, he will do the same good work for the whole country as he has done for the state of New York.

Tilden will reduce the army of office-holders who rob the people, and whose high salaries impose taxes upon the toiling masses.

Tilden will veto all extravagant appropriation bills, and thereby save hundreds of millions to the people.

Tilden will allow no fat contracts in the navy, or plundering District of Columbia paving jobs, such as were common under Grant.

Tilden has given proof that he is a Reformer. He has given proof that he will save millions of the public funds. He has given proof that he is the enemy of robbers. We all know it. Then let every republican, who desires a change, and an honest administration of public affairs, and an end of Grantism, show it by voting for honest Samuel J. Tilden the great Reformer.

Democrats, do your duty. You wan't a change, too—then every man to the polls on Tuesday, and victory will be ours.

TILDEN SQUELCHES ANOTHER LIE.

In another colum of the Reporter will be found a letter from Mr. Tilden setting at rest the slander that rebel claims would be paid if Tilden were elected president. The lie was disproved by the U. S. Constitution and the constitution of every southern state, which expressly forbid any such claims or debts to be paid. Yet in the face of this, radical leaders attempted to gull the ignorant in their own ranks by raising the false cry—democrats knew the falsity—but it was intended to keep republicans disgusted with Grantism from dropping off to Tilden. Read the clear strong manly letter, it covers the whole ground and squelches the infamous and willful slander. Every radical leader that uttered the slander knew at the time that it was a lie. Read the letter.

WHAT THE CARPET-BAGGERS HAVE STOLEN

In 1865 the actual and adjusted debt of Alabama was $6,221,186. In 1872 its total debt and contingent liabilities amounted to $32,926,967; total increase, $26,705,781. The actual debt of Arkansas in 1865 was $4,527,879; its total debt and contingent liabilities in 1871 amounted to $19,351,295; total increase, $14,823,386. In 1865 the actual and adjusted debt of Florida was $1,307,617; in 1872 the total debt, actual and contingent was $16,556,072; increase, $15,185,455. In 1865 the actual and adjusted debt of Georgia was $5,706,500; in 1872 the total debt, actual and contingent, was $38,618,750; increase $32,912,250. The Democratic administration has since reduced its actual liabilities to $8,000,000 and brought its bonds, which at one time could hardly be sold at any price, above par. In Louisiana the actual and adjusted debt was $13,357,990; the total debt and contingent liabilities in 1872 amounted to $41,864,473; increase $28,506,474. In Mississippi the actual and adjusted debt in 1865, amounted to $919,767; in 1871 it was $2,284,216; increase $1,367,449. In North Carolina, the debt and liabilities amounted in 1868 to $15,779,945; in 1872 to $34,887,467; increase in four years, $19,107,522. In South Carolina, the actual and adjusted debt in 1865 was $14,038,964; the total actual and adjusted debt in 1871, was $22,480,914; increase, $9,441,950. The actual and contingent debt of Tennessee, in 1866, was $29,777,347, and in 1872, $32,054,470; increase, $8,277,129. In Texas, the actual and adjusted debt in 1865 was $328,866; the total contingent and prospective debt in 1872, was $12,954,887, being an increase of $12,629,621. The debt of Virginia increased from $41,000,000 in 1865, to $47,000,000 in 1871, the small increase being due to the short-lived power of the carpet-baggers. The total increase in the debt of the eleven Southern States, since the war, is $172,685,940.

——Democrats of HAINES, you have done nobly in days gone by. You can increase your majority next Tuesday if you try. Try—do it—it is a sacred duty. See that the vote from the hills and mountains is brought out and you will roll up a noble majority for Tilden and Reform.

——Democrats of PENN, Gibralter of democracy, which has never faltered, let us hear a tremendous "Hoop-la" from you on Tuesday. Determine to do such work as will insure 1000 majority for Tilden from our side of the county, on next Tuesday.

——Democrats of MILES, always faithful, cheer your brethern outside with an increased majority, on Tuesday. Let us have a big shout from good, old, democratic Brushvalley.

——Democrats of GREGG, among the truest and best in the fold, you who have stood up to the good work so nobly in the past, get out your vote—see that your mountain districts pour out their hard-fisted yeomary, and roll up a largely increased democratic majority for Tilden and Reform on Tuesday. You can do it.

——Democrats of POTTER, the Berks of old Centre, let us do as well as will old Berks of the state. We can swell our majority on Tuesday and make it reach 100 more than it has been of late years. Democrats of the Loop, of Centre Hill, of Potters bank, of the mountain districts, of the Centre Hall side, see that every man is at the polls on next Tuesday.

——Democrats of HARRIS and COLLEGE, you always fought well, show on Tuesday that you can do better. Join in with all your might to help raise the democratic majority from this side to 1000. Work, night and day, and bring out all the reserves.

——Democrats of FERGUSON, gallant as Sparton band, you can go beyond your former good work, and give an increased majority on Tuesday. Only determine it shall be so, and all the machinations of the opposition will not prevent it.

TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the duplicate for School-tax for Potter township has been placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. All taxes paid on or before December 1st, next, will have a deduction of 5 per cent., and all taxes paid from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, there will be no deduction, and on all taxes remaining unpaid after Jan. 1, 1877, there will be an addition of 5 per cent. as prescribed by law.
W. J. THOMPSON,
12 oct. Collector.

——J. Newman, jr., proprietor of the Eagle Clothing Hall, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, is still King Clothier, for the following sound reasons:

First, He keeps the only regular Clothing Store in Bellefonte.

Second, He keeps the largest stock in the county.

His goods are all new and bought at the lowest cash prices.

Third, He sells them 10 to 15 per cent. lower than anybody in the county.

He sells a good Overcoat for $3.50, a good suit for 4.50, a good Hat for 75 cts, shirts, gloves and everything in proportion. A good suit of Underwear for 50c. Be sure and go to see him. Oct 11

HOW IT IS DONE.

A letter written in South Carolina state: **Chamberlain Weakens.**

It is strongly surmised—and this surmise is warranted by the circumstances surrounding the republican canvass here—that Governor Chamberlain is heartily sick and tired of it; and that if he could, without being charged with political cowardice, he would withdraw. He has facitly confessed that the present government of the State is a disgrace and a sham; that he, as the Executive, had not the power to enforce the law, and that the existing peace and good order is solely due to the law abiding character of the very people he charges with being in a state of insurrection. Many here believe that Chamberlain does not desire a re-election, but that he is forced to make the outrage campaign that he is engaged in for the benefit of the party in the National contest in the North. Yet Republicans say that with five thousand troops in the State Chamberlain will carry it by a large majority. From my observation, however, I am inclined to believe that the majority will be largely on the other side. It is odd to hear of the implicit reliance the Republicans place on the presence of the troops, and the indifference of the whites as to whether they are here are not. I asked a Republican:

"What good can the troops do you?"

"Oh, they can do us lots of good."

"In what way?"

"I will tell you privately. When the troops come the party runners will be instructed to circulate it secretly among the negroes that the troops were sent there by Gen. Grant to see that they voted the whole Republican ticket."

This candid admission of the use of troops for the purpose of a moral intimidation of the negroes against voting for Hampton was very refreshing, and though related privately by my informant I think too good not to publish. There can be ground for Republican complaint on this score, as troops are coming to the State every day and are being assigned to districts where their presence will have the greatest moral and political effect as rapidly as they arrive. In making arrests they are also required by the United States Deputy Marshals to accompany them in squads, and to this constabulary duty some officers very strongly object.

Another radical gain. Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, who was released from prison on Saturday, has entered with great energy into the fight against Tilden. It seems to be the misfortune of Governor Tilden to have the ill will of all the fellows who get out of the penitentiary. Hon Lyman Trumbull avers that he met on the stump in Ohio an Illinois convict who had been pardoned in time to be servicable in the presidential struggle.

There are 30,000 colliers out of employment in the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Wyoming and Lackawana region.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to regulate the General Election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon the Sheriffs of the several counties to give public notice of such election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected.

Therefore I, L. W. MUNSON, High Sheriff of Centre county, do hereby give Public Notice to the county of Centre, that a general election will be held on TUESDAY following the FRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER (being the 7th day of the month), at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote—

For twenty-nine electors for President and Vice President;

For one person to represent the counties of Clearfield, Clinton, and Elk, Mifflin Centre and Union, (being the XXth District) in the Congress of the United States.

For one person to represent the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton, (the XXXIVth District) in the Senate of this Commonwealth.

For two persons for Assembly, to represent the county of Centre, in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

For two persons to serve in the capacity of Associate Judges of Centre county for five years.

For one person to serve as Jury Commissioner of Centre county for three years.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the twp. of Haines, at the Public House of David Moyer, Aaronsburg.

For the twp. of Halfmoon, at the School House in Stormstown.

For the twp. of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the twp. of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the twp. of Potter at the house of John Odenkirk, Old Fort Hotel.

For the twp. of Gregg at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher.

For the twp. of Ferguson in the school house at Pine Grove Mills.

For the twp. of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the twp. of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and twp of Howard at the school house in said borough.

For the twp. of Rush at the Cold Stream school house.

For the twp. of Snow Shoe, at the school house near Samuel Askey.

For the twp. of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline, in Jacksonville.

For the boro. of Milesburg, at the new school house in Milesburg.

For the twp. of Boggs, at the the new school house in Central City.

For the twp. of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the twp. of Penn, at the house of W. L. Musser.

For the twp. of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the twp. of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the twp. of Burnside, at the house late of J. K. Boak.

For the twp. of Curtin, at the school house near Robt Manns.

For the borough of Unionville and Union twp, at the new school house in Unionville.

For the boro. of Philipsburg, at the public school house in said borough.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this commonwealth the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

Notice is hereby given. "That every person, excepting the justices of the peace, who shall hold any office appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this state, or of the United States, or of any United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of the State Legislature, and of the select ecommon council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Given under my hand, at my office in Bellefonte, this 10th day of October, A. D. 1876, and in the one hundreth year of the independence of the United States.
L. W. MUNSON
Sheriff.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable John Irvin jr and the Honorable H. Depp, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 11th day of Nov A. D. 1876, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Nov., being the 27th day of Nov 1876, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Nov., in the year of our Lord, 1876, and in the hundreth year of Independence of the United States.
LEVI MCKNON, Sheriff

LOST.—On April 8, 1876, between Centre Hall and Penn Hall, a mink Fur Muff. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. oct26 4t

ESTRAY.—A heifer came on the premises of P. F. Jamison in Gregg twp, about the middle of September. It is about 2 years old, of a red color, with small white spots. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay costs and remove the same. J. W. RUNKLE,
Town Clerk of Gregg twp.

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own locality. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmer and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Portland, Maine. Oct 11 6m

CYCLONE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

$5,000,000 of Property Destroyed—700 Houses Blown Down—Shipping Damaged—Loss of Life.

Panama, Oct. 19.—A severe cyclone passed over the central American States on the 3d and 4th inst.

The town of Managua in Nicaragua was inundated on the 4th. About 400 houses were blown down by the hurricane.

The inhabitants had to climb upon top of their houses to prevent being washed away by the flood. Many were drowned by the houses falling. The total damage done is estimated to be about $2,000,000. The town of Bluefield, on the Musquito Coast, in Nicaragua, also experienced the hurricane.

Over three hundred houses were blown down. The Governor of Greytown visited the town subsequently, carrying provisions, etc., for the relief of the sufferers. The same storm passed ever the lake of Nicaragua, causing an immense amount of damage.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office, for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 28th day of November, A. D., 1876, for confirmation and allowance.

The account of Joseph Carson, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of George Carlin, late of Potter twp, dec'd.

The account of D. M. Wagner, guardian of Geo. A. Thompson, a minor child of Wm. A. Thompson, late of Centre county, dec'd.

The first partial account of Jacob Bower, administrator of etc. of David Corman, late of Haines twp, dec'd.

The account of A. E. Clemson, administrator de bonus non of the estate of Sol Gates, late of Ferguson twp, dec'd.

The account of A. E. Clemson, guardian of Lydia Ray, minor child of David Ray, late of Ferguson twp, dec'd.

The account of J. S. Dauberman, executor of the last will and testament of John Dauberman, late of Potter twp, dec'd.

The partial account of Joseph Roller and Elizabeth Roller, executors of etc. of John Roller, late of Benner twp, dec'd.

The account of Adam Hoy, executor of etc. of Wm. G. Williams, late of the borough of Bellefonte, deceased.

The account of Robert Kendall, guardian of the minor children of Daniel Garner, late of Harris twp, dec'd.

The account of S. L. Miller, administrator of etc. of Theodore Miller, late of the borough of Howard, dec'd.

The account of Nathan J. Mitchell, administrator of the estate of Samuel Leathers, late of Howard borough, dec'd.

The account of James Martin, administrator of etc. of John Martin, late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

The account of Absalom Lipton, guardian of Henry Hoy, minor son of Henry Hoy, late of Marion twp, dec'd.

The account of Chas. Ribge, guardian of Mary Kroul, now Mrs. Alfred Dinges of Gregg twp.

The account of H. H. Vandyke, testamentary trustee under the will of Henry Vandyke, dec'd, of Alexander Vandyke now deceased.

The second partial account of Peter Hoffer and Carrie E. Wolf, administrators of etc. of Simon S. Wolf, late of Potter twp, dec'd.

Register's Office, } W. E. BURCHFIELD,
Bellefonte, }
October 28, 1876. Register.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the account of Adam Hoy and A. G. Curtin, Jr., assignees of Schad, Seigworth & Co., has been filed in the court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and will be presented for confirmation at Nov. Term, next. A. WILLIAMS,
Pro'ty.

FALL OPENING OF
Bonnets, Trimmings, Millinery,
AT
Miss Lucy Deininger's,
IN CENTRE HALL.

who has just returned from Phila. with the Latest Fashions, and a complete stock of New Bonnets, new Hats, elegant Trimmings, &c., which will be sold or made up at reasonable prices.

☞ The new styles are very pretty ☜

Ladies call and see them early. First come, first served. 19oct. 4t.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.—Letters testamentory on the estate of Henry Harshbarger, late of Potter twp, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.
MARY TONNER,
19 oct 6t Executrix.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Will be sold on the premises, 1½ miles east of Centre Hall,
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 18, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate belonging to the estate of Jacob Meese, dec'd, a lot of ground in the township of Potter, containing

Two Acres and 90 perches

of the very best land and in the highest state of cultivation. Thereon erected a good two story HOUSE, STABLE and BLACKSMITH SHOP, and all necessary outbuildings, a never failing spring of water, and choice fruit

TERMS—One half of the purchase money to be paid at confirmation of sale, the balance in one year thereafter, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
JOHN SHANNON,
oct12 Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold on the premises, in Potter twp, on SATURDAY, NOV. 11th, at 1 o'clock, the following real estate, of Peter Stiffler, dec'd.

A tract of land, situate in said township, bounded north by land of Jacob Moyer, east by David Swab, and south by Jacob Moyer and public road, and west by Henry Shadow, containing

4 ACRES,

and 91 perches, theren a LOG HOUSE, FRAME STABLE, FRUIT AND RUNNING WATER.

TERMS.—One half of purchase money on confirmation of sale, the balance in one year with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
FELIX STIFFLER,
12oct Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Huston, late of Walker township, Centre co., Pa., deceased, offer the property known as the "Junction," at private sale.

This property is situated in Walker twp, at the intersection of the Millheim and Bald Eagle turnpike with the public road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven, about midway between the two places. Containing about 37 acres of land with a large DWELLING HOUSE, STORE ROOM, and the necessary outbuildings, all in good order and repair; there is also a fine young Orchard of choice fruit in good bearing condition on the premises. This property is suitable for a private residence, or as a place of public business and common resort has no equal in the county.

A tract of land, adjoining the Junction tract, containing about 10 ACRES, well located and desirable for a small home is also offered for sale, together with

FOUR FINE FARMS,

one of them now occupied by Samuel Showers, containing about 257 ACRES; one occupied by Mortimer McClintoc, containing about 189 ACRES; One occupied by James Huston, containing about 186 ACRES, all situated contigous to the property first described in Walker twp, and the other occupied by Michael Gorman, containing 246 ACRES, and 9 perches, neat measure, near the village of Jacksonville, in Marion twp.

These farms are limestone land of the finest quality, and in a good state of cultivation, well supplied with timber, water, and fruit, with good buildings erected on each. The farms occupied by Showers, McClintoc, and Huston, abound in

Iron Ore of the Finest Quality,

in paying quantities a vein being now profitably worked by Messrs. Irwin & McCoy of this county, on one of them.

The premises above mentioned will be sold as designated, or in such tracts as may suit the wants of purchasers, where the location is such as to warrant a division of the same.

Persons desirous of purchasing any of the above described premises, will please apply to either of the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing them the same, when terms and conditions will be made known.
JAMES HUSTON, Nittany, Pa.
JAMES P. COBURN, Aaronsburg.
sept 28 8m Executors.

BIG STEAL.

Peter A. R. Widener, radical city treasurer of Philadelphia is found short in his accounts with the state to the tune of $308,640! This is a big steal, and a Hayesite did it. The discrepancy was discovered by the democratic Auditor General, Temple, at Harrisburg.

The New York Herald has identified Mr. Tweed's companion, "Wm. Hunt." He proves to be Mr. Tweed's son-in-law named Maginnis.

Steps are to be taken in Georgia for testing the constitutionality of Attorney General Taft's notorious order in the United States courts.

DEATHS.

At Howard, Oct. 13, Reuben Hollen Shaffer, aged 27 years six months and 4 days.

On 21st of October, Mary W. Caldwell, aged 69 years.

At Buffalo Run, on 7th of Oct., Mr. Robert Roan, in the 80th year of his age.

On the 15th ult., near Pleasant Gap, of heart disease, Mr. Isaac Gill, aged 45 years, 6 months and 22 days.

MARKETS.

Phila., Oct. 30.

Flour ex 4 25@4 75. Minn and Wis ex family 6 25@6 75. Wheat white 1 35@1 40; Penna red 1 29. Rye 68@72. Clover seed 12 50@13 00. Corn mixed 56; Corn daily stages to Centre county. Charges yellow 57@58. Oats western mixed 30@; reasonable. Penna 33. Oats new 20@33; Lard 10 00@10 75. Pork 17 50@17 75. Butter N Y ex 32@34 Butter firsts 28@30. Butter western extra 26@28.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS, reported by Shortlidge & Co.

White Wheat, $1 15.
Red Wheat, $1 10.
Rye, 55c.
Corn, old, 40c.
" new, 40c.
Oats, 25c.
Cloverseed, choice, $8 00.
Potatoes, retail, $1 25.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Flour, per barrel, wholesale, $5 50.
" retail, $6 00.
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, $11 50, per ton.
Cayuga, $9 50.

MILROY MARKET REPORT.—Oct. 17, by Sample & McNitt:

Wheat, white, $1.12.
Wheat, red, $1.08.
Corn, 45.
Oats, 22 to, 28.
Rye, 55.
Cloverseed, $6.50.
Ground Alum Salt, $1.50.
Butter, 22. to 28
Eggs, 18.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding, generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20 y

MARKET
Report Of Prices
OF
F. G. FRANCISCUS,
LEWISTOWN, PA.,
FOR CASH.

Turpentine, 40 cts.
Linseed Oil, 62 cts.
White Lead, $10.50.
Nails, $3.25 per keg.
Bar Iron, 2½ cts.
COOKING STOVES, 7 in., $16.00; 8 in., $21.00; 9 in., $25.00.
ROOM STOVES, BEST ANTI-CLINKERS, PATENT FLUES, 10 in., $10.00; 11 in., $12.00; 12 in., $15.000.
ROOM COAL STOVES, $4 to $10.00.
Galvanized Coal Buckets, 50 cts.
Galvanized Coal Shovels, 10 cts.
Fire Brick, 75 cts.
Coal Grates, $1.00.
Always for sale the best and Cheapest Cooking and Room Stoves in the Market.
F. G. FRANCISCUS.
Lewistown, Sept. 20, 1876. sept 28.

ALWAYS AHEAD!!

Our POPULARITY For Low Prices Is Daily On The Increase.

Having purchased the largest Stock of Goods in our line ever brought to Bellefonte, we are offering extra inducements to buyers.

MEN'S SUITS FOR $5 AND UP. MEN'S OVERCOATS, $3.50 UP.
MUSLINS FROM 5c A YARD UP. LADIES' HOSE, 5c A PAIR UP.
LADIES' COATS, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, HATS, AND FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT THE VERY BOTTOM PRICES.

MEN'S BOOTS AT $2 A PAIR. LADIES' FINE SHOES $1 A PAIR.
MEN'S HATS AS LOW AS 75 CENTS. A FULL SUIT OF UNDERWEAR FOR 50c.
AND ALL OTHER GOODS AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AT ALL TIMES. GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

GIVE US A CALL WHEN YOU COME TO TOWN--REMEMBER THE PLACE

—THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND OF

S. & A. LOEB

Apr 27

HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

COMPLETE LINE OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE.

SPEARS, ANTI-CLINKER, SILVER MOON, PARLOR STOVES, THE BEST IN THE MARKET. THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL IT IN SERVICE OR BEAUTY. Price reduced to suit the times.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES IMPROVED, ANTI-CLINKER, GRATE AND REVERSIBLE TOP PLATES. Warranted the best baker in the market.

SOVEREIGN PORTABLE RANGES, can attach a water-back for heating water in Bath Room, very little higher than ordinary Cook Stoves, and good bakers. We also have a full line of cheap and medium price PARLOR STOVES. Prices to suit the trade.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,
Bellefonte, Pa.

BREONS' HOTEL,
MILROY, PA.
The best table and bar, and excellent summer boarders. Bus to depot, and reasonable. GEO. BREON, Prop'r.

Sample & McNitt.
MILROY, PA.
PAY THE HIGHEST
MARKET PRICE
FOR
All Kinds of Grain.
ALSO,
Always on hand and at lower prices than elsewhere.
COAL, PLASTER AND SALT.
Farmers of Centre mind the place.
21 sept tf.

CENTENNIAL
AT CENTRE HALL,
AT
Wolf's Old Stand.
Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
One Price! Low Price!
POLITE ATTENTION!
Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.
A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand. Look at the figures:
Good Cassimere Suits, $10.00
Good Cassimere Coats, $5.00
Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.
Remember, we have but one price for everyone.
WM. WOLF.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable employment, address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Bush & Yocum. Consultation in English and German. Collections promptly attended to. feb5-tf

CENTRE HALL
DRUG STORE.
J. C. MILLER.
(Successor to J. X. Miller & Son.)
Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Dye stuffs, and Druggist's sundries.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
For medicinal purposes.
The best brands of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
always in stock.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
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IRA T. COTTLE.
Fashionable Tailor.
Centre Hall.
Having opened rooms on the 2nd floor of Gift & Flory's building he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 7sept y

J. & J. HARRIS,
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
Paints
OILS, ETC.,
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NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND
Panic Prices.
H. A. LARRIMER.
at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of
NEW GOODS,
OLD FASHIONED PRICES!
A large variety of
Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in
Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing
Warranted to Suit
His Cloths and Cassimers,
Cant be excelled
His Grocery Department.
Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.
Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.
☞ Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.
☞ No trouble to show Goods ☜
Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Office in his residence, next door to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
All work fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. nov 23tf

W. F. REBER, Attorney-at-Law. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

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JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Hints About Work.

Winter grain may yet be sown; on good warm soils wheat may succeed sown as late as the end of the month, and rye may be sown as late as early in November. Double the usual quantity of seed should be sown, to insure a good growth. We have had an excellent and heavy growth of rye to cut in April for soiling, from a field sown in November with five bushels to the acre.

Top dressing the knolls or poorer parts of the newly sown wheat fields will be found useful. A thin coating of straw even has been found of great service, and has helped the crop wonderfully in some cases. For this purpose any coarse manure or straw may be used. Marsh hay or buckwheat straw will be serviceable, as, except when manure is used, the shelter and protection is what benefits the crop. Where the wheat has come up thin and poor on worn lands, 150 pounds of the best guano, or one hundred pounds of nitrate of soda, per acre, will be beneficial. It should be used early to do the most good.

Water furrows from low spots should be made at once, to carry off the water which will gather by-and-bye. When these spots are flooded and the soil is wet it will be too late to do this work, as the trampling of the ground will do more mischief than the water. This should be done at once.

CORN HUSKING.—The present season corn may be husked earlier than usual, and there need be none left in the field by the end of the month. As there are many things to be done during fine weather, it will generally be best to let out this job by the bushel. In this case keep an eye on the huskers, that the work may be done cleanly and no small ears left on the stalks. Large ears measure up more quickly than small ones, and are as easily husked, hence small ears are sometimes not husked. Have two baskets in the field, one for small ears, soft corn, and nubbins, and the other for large sound ears, which should be cribbed by themselves. The rest should be boiled for the pigs, or ground with some oats and bran for feed for cows, but never cribbed with good corn.

Seed corn should be selected now for next season. Large, sound ears, filled to the tips, are preferable to smaller ones, although two may have grown upon one stalk. We would rather have one good ear upon each stalk, than two small ones upon half the crop, and one small one upon the rest. One large good ear upon a stalk will yield over two hundred bushels of ears per acre, and that ought to satisfy any man. The selected ears should not be husked, but the husks turned back and braided together, so as to make a bunch of twenty or thirty ears. These should be hung up in a dry safe place.

CORN FODDER.—There will be a scarcity of fodder in many places in the East, and economy should be used in saving and feeding the stalks. They should be put under cover if possible, as they are rarely stacked so as to keep them dry. Moldy stalks are often the cause of sickness amongst cattle, which is charged to "horn ail," or some other imaginary or obscure disease. Throw out all smutty stalks and burn them. They are not wholesome food, and the scattered smut will be very apt to infest the crops another year.

POTATOES.—We gather potatoes into a temporary pit, and cover the heap with a quantity of the stalks before we leave the field at night. We think this safest and best. They are not touched by a light frost that might occur, nor scalded by the noon sun. As soon as they are dry, gather into heaps of forty or fifty bushels, and cover, when they will be safe until heavy frosts come, when they should be pitted, or stored in a dry cellar. It is best to dig only in dry weather. Potatoes are high now, on account of the ravages of the potato beetle and the dry weather, in some sections. But on the whole the crop is large, and prices may not keep up when the supply becomes diffused and equalized. This may be worth considering by those who can dig their crop early.—*Agriculturist.*

How to Keep Cider.

A correspondent of the American farmers' club desired to learn how to preserve cider, during the winter, without boiling it down. A member from New Jersey replied that cider made of late fall apples, and filtered through two inches of clean sand, with ground mustard in proportions of three desertspoonfuls of mustard to half a barrel of cider, will keep nicely without further preparation.

Mr. Bruin, N. J., said: "Make the cider from apples that contain a goodly supply of saccharine matter; draw it off three times to insure its being free from pulp, etc.; either bottle or keg it; and it will remain sweet all winter."

A recipe for making cider vinegar followed; this was furnished by a lady member, who said that cider, designed for vinegar, unlike that intended for wine, should be made as early in the season as possible; put it in a barrel and let it stand where the sun will reach it a part of the day. Bore the neck end of the bottle in the bunghole, so that air can get in without flies taking the same liberty. Place in each barrel of cider a pint of molasses, a half pint of good yeast, the same quantity of white beans and one sheet of foolscap or brown paper; in two months' time good vinegar will be the result.

Household Hints.

CHEESE FRITTERS.—Beat four eggs very light, season with salt, mustard and pepper. Slice thin half a dozen large sour apples, and half as many thin slices of good cheese as you have slices of apples. Put the cheese to soak in the mixture of eggs and seasoning; let it stand a few moments; then put each slice of cheese between two slices of apple; dip the whole into the beaten egg; then fry in hot butter, like oysters, and serve hot.

PLAIN CAKE.—One egg, sugar, one cupful, butter, one-half cupful, sweet milk, one cupful, three tablespoonfuls baking powder in four cupfuls flour. Mix sugar and butter; beat the eggs thoroughly; add it to the sugar and butter, beat it well, with lemon to flavor it; add lastly the flour, *i. e.*, add the milk to the egg, sugar, butter, and lemon, and lastly the flour, and bake in a quick oven.

DESTROYING RED ANTS.—These little creatures have been the affliction of many a tidy housekeeper. Gum camphor is their special aversion. Break it on every shelf in your cupboard and pantry. The remedy is cleanly, easily applied, and withal effectual.

CORN OYSTERS.—Grate six ears of sweet corn; add half a pint of rich milk; a scant teaspoonful of pepper, and half as much salt, and half a teacupful of flour. Mix well together, and fry in hot butter.

The Useful Work of Insects.

Insects are useful in destroying dead vegetable substances, which are even more pernicious to man than animals in the same condition, and not only the soft and succulent portions, but even the solid wood is consumed by them. In the immense forests of the tropics the ground would be covered, and new shoots be choked up by the ruins of trees which had fallen by accident or age, and which it would require ages to disperse without the aid of insects. But no sooner is a tree fallen than one tribe of animals cuts its bark to pieces, another bores holes in it in all directions so that the moisture from dew or rain may stand, decompose, and soften. Others come to eat off the parts that are softened, and so on till it is entirely broken up and scattered, and this is done with such expedition that they will, in a few weeks, destroy and carry away the trunks of large trees without leaving a particle behind, and in places where, two or three years before, there was a populous town, if the inhabitants, as is frequently the case, have chosen to abandon it, there will be a very thick wood, and not a vestige of post to be seen.

Crowd at depot waiting for late train: Affable young man accosts gruff old gent: "Sir, I think I have had the pleasure of meeting your before. Your face looks familiar." Old gent: "Does, eh! So'll yours 'fore you're old's I am."

THE CONVICTION OF TWEED.

How it was Brought About—The Story Told by One who Claims to Know all About It.

The New York *Tribune* has the following: The true story of the manner in which Wm. M. Tweed was convicted has never been told, and probably never will be in all its details. But it required not only the strict rules of law, but special legislation and the shrewdest detective skill and the largest body of detectives probably ever employed on any case, to convict him finally of misdemeanor, even though he put in no defense whatever. After the failure of the first and second trials, some of the jurors having been corrupted in each case, it became apparent to those prosecuting the ring that it was not only necessary to watch every juror, but to change by law the method of selecting the jury. Previous to the third trial the law made the first two jurors selected by the court the "triers" of the others; that is, the first two decided upon the qualifications and impartiality of the others. A law was rushed through the Legislature making the justice presiding the judge of the qualifications of all the twelve jurors, and authorizing him to set aside any juror, even though acceptable to both sides. The Tweed case came before Judge Davis, and he scrutinized the jury with such care that it was made up only of very intelligent men. It was said at the time that it was one of the most intelligent juries ever selected in this city by other than the "struck" process.

But a system had to be organized also by which the counsel could be informed concerning the persons called for examination as jurors, the jurors when finally selected, and the court officers who had them in charge. This was necessary to prevent friends of Tweed from getting on the jury, and also to prevent any approaches by his agents in the corruption of the jurors. A scheme was devised and its details were intrusted to Henry L. Clinton. Two carry it out, something like fifty or sixty persons were employed, many of whom were special detectives from Washington, unknown to New York ring men, and a majority of whom were young lawyers who, it is believed, volunteered their services as detectives. At any rate, fully fifty detectives watched the jury and the court officers in charge of them from the beginning to the end of the long trial. Whenever at the beginning of the trial a panel of jurors was drawn by the sheriff and county clerk lists were immediately furnished to Mr. Clinton, who set the detectives under his direction upon the work of learning before the opening of court next day all that it was possible to obtain of the antecedents of those called. All facts discovered were reported to Mr. Clinton, by whose clerks they were entered in a book alphabetically arranged. This book figured in court as the "black book," and the use made of it was a great mystery and a scorce of much trouble to Tweed and to his counsel, who frequently alluded to it. The precautions counsel consulted it every time a new man was called, and the acquaintance which it gave them with the juror enabled them to examine him in such a way as to justify the court in rejecting him if thought unfit. In this way several of Tweed's numerous friends were disposed of without resort to the "peremptory challenge."

In collecting this information the Washington and the amateur detectives used every means possible, making inquiry of friends and neighbors of the jurors summoned, and even of their families. At times they pretended to be agents of Tweed and suggested to the jurors that they might "make a good thing of getting on the Tweed jury." In many instances the telegraph was used. Among others called was an old gentleman, who will be remembered as having created great amusement by reference to himself as "the great American juror." His history from childhood in Cleveland and in New York city was investigated, the telegraph being used freely. He was found perfectly unexceptionable in all respects but one: on a visit to Cincinnati one summer he had dined with Tweed at the Americus club. He was rejected on that account alone. From this fact it can be seen that the examination was of the strictest. In fact, the main effort of the prosecution was directed to the selection of a perfectly honest jury. It was known from the experience of the first trials that Tweed would put in no evidence in defense, and hence it was claimed by the prosecution at the time that conviction was sure to follow if a true jury was obtained. During the rest of the trial, after the jury was selected, the detectives alluded to watched the jurors and court officers in their movements to and from the court-room, and effectually prevented any communication between them and Tweed's agents.

He Stormed Stony Point.

Years ago Charles M. Lee was a great lawyer in Rochester, N. Y. On one occasion he was defending an old veteran for passing a forged promissory note for thirty dollars. There was scarcely a doubt of the man's guilt, but Lee, getting over the knotty points of the evidence as well as he could, undertook to carry the jury by an escalade on the ground of the prisoner's Revolutionary services. He described in graphic terms the bloody attack on Stony Point by Mad Anthony, at which the prisoner, then a dare-devil of nineteen, had distinguished himself, and closed his speech as follows:

"Gentlemen of the jury, will you send to the State prison, for passing a contemptible thirty-dollar forged note, an old hero of three-score-and-ten, who, in his youth, cheered the heart of his country in the darkest hour of the Revolution by storming Stony Point?"

This was a poser for the jury, who, retiring, returned after an absence of about two hours, when the clerk went through the usual formula:

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have."

"Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty, because he stormed Stony Point!" thundered the foreman.

The audience applauded, the crier rapped for order, the district attorney objected to the recording of the verdict, and the judge sent the jury out again, telling the foreman, in a sharp tone, that they must find an unconditional verdict.

After an absence of a few minutes they returned, when the foreman rendered the simple verdict of not guilty, adding, however, as he dropped into his seat:

"It was a good thing, though, for the old Revolutionary veteran that he stormed Stony Point!"

Too Bad.

In time of panic, when the bubble speculation breaks and the timid soul calleth for its balance, the way of the banker is hard; but alas! for the rich, rich capitalist who has millions that he cannot invest. The *Financier* gives this touching incident of financial distress in London: Calling up a an acquaintance the other day, he appealed to our sympathy, by exclaiming: "I have just had a great misfortune." "Indeed," we asked: "what has happened?" "Well!" he replied, "an old customer has just called and left with me £100,000 on deposit." It was an old and valued customer, and so the unfortunate banker could not refuse to take the money; and now he is at his wits' end to know what to do with it.

Their Destiny.

Three years ago the Modocs were removed from Oregon to a reservation near Seneca, Mo. At that time they numbered 153. Of this number fifty-eight have died since then, and the mortality during September was greater than ever. As in the case of the Fiji Islanders, diseases to which they have not been accustomed and of which they are entirely ignorant have attacked them. The comparatively innocuous malady of whooping cough prevails among them, and eight have died of it. The saddest feature of their case is that there is no physician at the reservation to care for them, and they readily fall victims to the diseases that attack them.

LEADING TO THE GRAVE.

The Theory of Inebriety as Set Forth by an Association of Physicians.

The association for the cure of inebriates had its annual session in Philadelphia. The theory upon which medical systems for the cure of drunkenness are based was explained forcibly and clearly in a paper read before the opening of the convention. From this paper we note the following points made:

Inebriety is one manifestation of a cerebro-physical disorder, just as epilepsy is another, with a distinct duration, mortality, and prognosis. Ten years is usually the limit of time after its development in which it results fatally. Of late years Dr. Crothers asserts that this disease takes less time to do its deadly work, owing to the increase of inherited degenerations, irregular work, the extremes of luxurious and poor living, unhealthy brain work, and other means, which lower vitality. It is most difficult to overcome "in persons who have other nervous or cerebral disorders, or who possess eccentric or untrained will power and limited education, in paroxysmal drinkers, in those who smoke or chew excessively, or when it originates in some injury to the brain, or appears suddenly without any particular cause." The mortality of inebriety equals that of the most fatal diseases, but under proper treatment at asylums the recoveries may exceed those of any other cerebral or nervous affection. Other papers were read in proof of the fact that inebriety was frequently a matter of heredity, as is consumption, the morbific force causing it taking sometimes the shape of epilepsy or hysteria in one child and drunkenness in another. The producing cause is most frequently a habit of moderate drinking in father or grandfather.

Temperance and the ravages of drunkenness have of late years become distasteful subjects among people who assume a certain degree of refinement. They are not fanatics. The violence of temperance reformers disgusts them. They are able to take their glass of wine without degenerating into beasts, and there is no reason why everybody should not do the same. If they cannot, why —and a shrug of the shoulders ends the discussion. Meanwhile one-fifth of the deaths in the country may be traced directly or indirectly to inebriety, and one-half the murders and other crimes which fill our prisons and jails are due to the same cause. Yet so strong is the distaste to arguing the question that even by prison reformers the subject is virtually ignored. The mistake appears to us to have been in urging drunkenness as a crime and temperance as a virtue. That is only one side of the question. The one is also a disease and the other a necessary precaution to save life. If the young lad starting out in life, and the mother who follows him with entreaties and prayers, understood that the glass of liquor in his case was not only a moral delinquency but a step toward suicide, just as dangerous as exposure to cold would be to a consumptive, his danger would be lessened one-half. No man is ashamed to protect a weak body, but he rushes into temptation to prove his power of resistance as strong as his neighbor's. We are glad to find from the reports of the association that their rational method of meeting this foremost evil of our time is so fast gaining the approval of the public. —*New York Tribune.*

Fashion Notes.

Felt has had its day for hats.

In ornaments silver abounds.

Some of the feathers are tipped with jet.

Link buttons are again fashionable in place of sleeve studs.

Russian belts studded with silver nails are a novelty.

Velvet will be the fashionable material for dress bonnets.

Many tourists are investing in Indian cashmere costumes.

The most fashionable earrings are arrows of small diamonds.

There are bright silk pockets introduced to wear with any toilet.

The new blue violet velvet makes up charmingly into fanciful bodices.

Silk skirts of cardinal red are talked about to wear under cream colored polonaises.

After foliage and flowers fancy feathers will be the favorite trimmings on winter bonnets.

There is no doubt but that the peculiar shade known as "cardinal red" will be much patronized.

Six cards for fans and chatelaine bags, and moire bows for the same purpose, are replacing meta hooks and chains.

There are velvets of two colors, such as Havana brown and chestnut brown, separated with thin yellow lines of silk.

The new navy blue is almost black, it is so dark in shade, and it is most stylish when in combination with cardinal red.

In artificial floral trimmings, foliage is preferred to flowers, especially dark, quaint autumn leaves, spotted as if by decay.

The crowns of some of the new capotes are made entirely of feathers, and the brim is bordered with a band to correspond.

New bonnets have high, pointed crowns and close fitting capote fronts; in fact, the brim, or front, is so near the head that there remains only space for a slight plaiting of lace or silk, or a small twist.

At a recent fashionable wedding in London the bride was dressed in ivory colored satin, richly trimmed with point lace. She wore a tulle veil over a wreath of real orange blossoms and jessamine. Her six bridesmaids were attired in corn silk, with muslin trimmings and wreaths of blue forget-me-nots and white flowers. They carried bouquets and ivory prayer books, with silver monograms, the gift of the bridegroom.

How It was Lost.

The following incident, related by the Cleveland *Herald*, shows how packages are sometimes lost in the mail: About four years ago a registered package, valued at fifty dollars, was mailed at Lindenville to a post-office in Pennsylvania. It disappeared and all search for it was unavailing. Lindenville is a country post office, and the mail is carried thence to Williamsfield by a route agent. In this case the Lindenville postmaster had a receipt for the package from the agent, but as the agent had none from the Williamsfield postmaster, it could be traced no further, and the route agent was compelled to pay the loss. A short time ago the package was found in the Williamsfield post-office. It had been received from the route agent in a small pouch, together with about forty letters, and as the pouch was an extra one occasionally used, it was by mistake hung upon a hook near the postmaster's desk, and there having been no use for it since, it had been there all these years. Recently the pouch was taken down for use, and its contents found intact.

The Curse of Rum.

An officer of New York city was called into a house to quell a disturbance which had occurred in the room occupied by John and Catharine Farley. He found there the Farleys, man and wife, Mary Kelly and James McGrath, all beastly drunk. Two little children, Annie and Nelly Farley, aged six and four years, were found lying on a miserable straw pallet, so exhausted from hunger as to be unable to speak. They had not eaten any food during fourteen hours. The prisoners being arraigned, the children were sent to the House of Mercy and the Farleys, Mary Kelly and McGrath, whom the officer declared to be drunkards, were committed.

In a police court two young men accused of stealing pie from a baker's shop pleaded that they were hungry. "Why didn't you steal bread, then?" the judge asked, and the sentenious reply was: "Liked pie better."

The Philadelphia Exhibition is to close on Nov. 10, the day originally chosen, the managers having decided not to extend it.

Plague Stricken Savannah.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes as follows: Since the twenty-first of August there have been over thirteen hundred interments in Savannah, almost a decimation at the highest estimate of remaining population and considerably over at the lowest. Of these about four-fifths are given to yellow fever proper, the remainder to swamp fever, congestive fever, remittent fever, congestion of the brain, and kindred affections, all of which are but thin disguises for the milder types of the great destroyer. Of the people remaining in Savannah to-day there is scarcely a tithe who have not either had the yellow fever in former years or during this epidemic, or are at present either taken, dying or convalescent, and in spite of the telegrams from there that the backbone of the fever is broken the assertion is unontradictable that its force will not be spent until, like an unextinguishable conflagration, it dies for want of fuel. Jack Frost is what is prayed for by the living who have yet escaped the disease. But the frost lingers long in those low latitudes, and in the last yellow fever epidemic there the last case did not happen until Christmas day—a long and dreary hope for the well, but a welcome delay to the sick, for one of the peculiarities of the terrible disease is that when the frost strikes, while it is safety for those yet free from the fever, it is almost inevitable death for the sick, whether fresh sick or convalescent.

A singular feature or freak of the disease is its refusal, thus far, to attack the genuine negro. Not one of the full blooded blacks has yet been attacked with any of its symptoms. Where there is the slightest taint or mixture of blood, however, the ravages of the epidemic are apparent. Justly appreciating their happy immunity, the colored men and women have banded together in a little army of their own, and have performed a most efficient service from the very beginning of the disaster. They are to be found in every house where the disease is raging at its utmost, and their attention has something poetic in the sacrifices which surround it.

The city everywhere is draped in mourning, and the hand of death is carved most indelibly upon every wall. Men and women meet each other in the street and speak not of the past. When they say good-bye there is a dread foreboding in their voices. Those who meet in the morning and exchange greetings are on their way to the cemetery at night. The mortality has been greatest among the Irish and Germans. The few Italians that have been afflicted are recovering.

The Indian Question.

Bishop Tuttle, of Montana, holds that a lasting solution of the Indian problem can only be arrived at by observing the following rules:

1. The disarming of all Indians of both tame and transiently hostile tendencies, including all agency bands of whatever tribe or previous conduct, and prohibiting under the most severe penalties the sale of any kind of firearms, whatever their character, to the Indians.

2. A complete and final obliteration of all tribal laws and organizations among the Indians, placing them on a common footing as wards of the government. Treat them as such, and wipe out the distinctive feature of nations, tribes and clans, making them amenable to our civil laws and punishable for their misdemeanors as are white criminals.

3. Do away with the Indian bureau entirely. Place all Indians in control of the War department, under military surveillance, leaving the work of Christianizing the Indian open to the missionary work of all the churches, and not attempt by government favoritism to make it the exclusive job of any particular denomination. While an earnest attempt is being made to Christianize, let the War department control the Indian, the Indian bureau having proved a miserable failure and "peace commissioners" having worked no permanent good.

Entertaining a Tramp.

Elias Schweitzer, a farmer living near Beartown, Pa., agreed to entertain a gentlemanly looking tramp who professed willingness to pay for his lodging. After having partaken of supper the tramp took a cigar and handed one to his host. They smoked and talked on different topics until ten o'clock, when Mrs. Schweitzer told the two boys to go to bed. At this point the stranger said he would amuse the boys before they retired. He performed several tricks which very much amused all. He said he could take a ball, which he held in his hand, and place it in the barn without leaving the room. This astonished them all. He said that if the family would permit him he would go into a room up stairs to arrange the ball, which would not require more than twenty minutes, and when he stamped on the floor they were to go into the barn, where they would find the ball behind a horse, where they kept a currycomb, wrapped in a piece of silk. The family being anxious to see the performance, showed the stranger into the best room and then waited for the signal to go out. In about twenty minutes the stamping was heard and the party left for the barn and examined the currycomb box and on the ground, but could not find the ball, and in about ten minutes returned, when Mr. Schweitzer went up to the room and found it empty and $78 taken from a drawer.

Moral Character of the Oyster.

In temper he is even mild to placidity, although he is sometimes slightly ruffled, on his edge at least. He is quiet always, and usually very well behaving; and yet he participates in nearly every scene of debauch and revelry. He frequents midnight suppers and is the companion—the bosom companion we may say—of wild fellows of every degree. He makes no noise, and does no quarreling, but he is present in well nigh every riotous company, and is found at table with wines and liquors of every kind, name and quality. In himself, and so far as his personal behavior is concerned, the oyster is perfectly respectable, and gentlemen and gentle women have him at dinner without scruple; but there can be no doubt that his name is suggestive of dissoluteness and dissipation, precisely as the horse, noble as he is, is indissolubly associated in our minds with certain forms of knavery and with jockeyism "in all its branches," as the street signs say. Dickens, we believe it was, who pointed out the fact that the moment that any man falls into the poverty which comes of drunkenness and idleness, he begins to eat oysters as a regular diet, and notwithstanding the high estimation in which the best of us hold this mollusk, his name somehow suggests irregularity of living, late hours, unwholesome haunts and potations of gin.

Victims of the Dime Novel.

A Baltimore detective observed two boys, one of them fourteen and the other sixteen years of age, going to the Norfolk boat with guns on their shoulders and altogether ready for battle. The detective approached them and, in answer to questions, the older boy stated that his name was Jackson and that of the other boy Smith, and that they were just returning home to Virginia from their vacation in the North, where they spent the time in hunting and other sports. The boys were taken to police headquarters and letters were found upon their persons which showed that their names were C. H. Colt and H. J. Humbardt, and in their pockets and blankets were found bullet molds, percussion caps, powder, matches, sticking plaster and dime novels. On being closely questioned the boys admitted who they were, the elder saying that he belonged to Brattleboro', Vt., and that the other was a resident of East Pittsburgh, Pa. They met at the Centennial Exposition and decided to "go West" and fight the Indians. They were sent home.

A licensed drover at Brentford, Eng., who, while driving a bull along the road several weeks ago, struck a cat with a thick stick, was ordered to be sent to prison, with hard labor, for a month, without option of a fine.

ADVICE TO YOUNG DOCTORS.

An Old Physician Gives the Young Members Some Healthy Advice.

Never betray the confidence of a patient, said Dr. Crosby to the members of the Bellevue College course. It may happen that you will be called into the courts to testify, but I think our secrets should be kept as secret as those of the confessional. I should never testify except under express order of the court, and even then I can imagine cases where I should prefer to pay the penalty of contempt of court and spend a season in jail than to betray the confidence of my patient. Even flaws and idiosyncrasies of character should never be exposed. Humor is a very good thing in the sick room. It is much better to carry a cheerful air and excite a mild spasm of the diaphragm in the patient than to appear like an undertaker. But, while humor is a good thing and, as has been aptly said, "laughs with you," wit is an edged instrument not to be used in the sick-room, for wit, unlike humor, "laughs at you." Another point of delicacy with young medical men is the question of frequency of visits. It is difficult to determine the just mean between making more frequent visits to a patient than the family wants to pay for and making fewer than the case really needs. In this case adopt the golden rule, and "do unto others as you would they should do to you." If in your own case you should deem more visits proper, make them, and if not, stay away. Of course, there may be cases where the family or friends are anxious to have you call oftener than is really necessary, but, if it is an understood thing, and you conscientiously inform them that the case does not really require so much attention, and still they persist, why then you will be justified in going six or ten or twelve times a day, or even sleeping a month in the house, and let them pay you for it.

IN HOPELESS CASES.

Beware of making scarecrows of yourselves. A medical man should refrain from a doleful demeanor and not present the appearance of an undertaker on the verge of bankruptcy. To be sure there are times when it becomes necessary to give the signal of danger, but this should never be done by the doctor to the patient. Give the warning to some near and dear friend. The medical man is relied on by the patient and for him to abandon the case as hopeless would be apt of itself to produce a fatal depression and relapse. Confidence is everything, and there is often more in the manner of giving medicine than in the medicine itself. The incurable cases are the most difficult and distressing to the physician. He is conscious that sooner or later the enemy must win the battle, and he should conduct himself so that when the struggle is over he may be conscious of having smoothed the path and afforded all possible consolation. Consultations should be promoted, but the greatest good to the patient lies in the one man power. A young man who is intrusted with sole charge of a case is likely to give greater enthusiasm and more study to it than if he is obliged to lean constantly upon the opinion and assistance of older men. An important matter is the frequent appeals of a patient approaching dissolution for religious consolation. In those cases I would never, whatever my own religious convictions might be, tell a patient that the gray substance of the brain is the only God. Hold out some hope in such cases.

KEEP CLEAN AND SOBER.

Medical men should be clean. There are a number of first-class physicians who present a second-hand appearance. Soap is cheap and should be freely used. The moral effect of a dirty doctor is horrible. Medical men should also be pure men. I believe there is more average morality among our craft than exists in any other. For one renegade physician there are fifty renegade clergymen. The physician whose purity is not above suspicion would not be admitted to practice in any family. From practicing honor out of expediency it eventually becomes easy to practice it for its own sake. They should also be temperate. I don't believe any medical student is ever improved by smoking tobacco or drinking rum. Not that I would object to an occasional cigar or a glass of wine once in a while. But there are great temptations in a city like this, and though I am aware that medical students are the most docile, lambiike and moral young men in the world, yet I am afraid they hear the strokes of the midnight clock oftener than is necessary.

QUACKS AND OTHER THINGS.

The first professional success is the sweetest thing to a young physician—next to the first kiss. He is apt to feel a desire to publish it, to get his name in the newspapers, or to tell it at the street corner. If any of you should ever do this, I would call you quacks, and shun you and go on the other side of the way. It is one of the courtesies of the profession that one physician should attend another gratis. Dr. Alonzo Clark on one occasion pulled a young student through a severe illness and refused to take a fee. "But I'm not a regular doctor," said the young man; "I'm only a student, and not entitled to the favor." "Never mind," said Clark, "dogs don't eat puppies." It is an extraordinary fact that the greater number of medical men die of malpractice. They call other physicians to attend them, younger men perhaps, who defer to the age and experience of their patients, and, fearing to express their own opinion, do no treat with the confidence with which they would treat other cases. As to the treatment of poor patients, there are many cases where they have to be treated free of charge. Do not shirk the poor, but do not treat poor shirks. As to a system of charges, remember that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but do not follow the example of a distinguished doctor of New York city, who, when asked what his charges were, replied: "Why, I add up what I owe, and charge it." Expose quacks when they come in your way. It isn't necessary to go across the street and drag the quack out of bed and scalp him, but when you can, expose his pretensions; do it calmly and rationally, never with anger.

An Indian Romance.

In the early days of Pike county, Missouri, when the cat-like panther roamed the hills and the fleet-footed deer bounded through the forests, there lived near Bowling Green a man named Noah Adkins. Realizing the truth of the adage that "it is not good for man to be alone," he took unto himself a wife. This lady was named Allison, who had a son William by a former husband. This son William was a fine physical man, and not inferior in intellect. In 1846 he joined Colonel Ralls' regiment, in Sterling Price's brigade, and marched to the wars in California, where he took part in the conflict at Santa Cruz and other battles. After his return he got into a quarrel with his stepfather. They adjourned to Crane's tanyard to fight it out, and by singular fatality each shot the other's arm off. This affair brought on a separation between Noah and his wife, and the latter went with her son William and her son-in-law, James Robbins (once a candidate for sheriff of Pike county), to Independence, Mo. Some time previous to this a son John had been born to Mrs. Adkins, and he concluded to follow the fortunes or misfortunes of his mother. After living in Independence some time William Allison got the contract for carrying the mails between Independence and old Santa Fe. While acting in this capacity he was killed by the Indians. The boy (John) wandered away, and was captured by the Sioux Indians. It is rarely that ever a prisoner escapes torture and death at the hands of the savages, but Adkins seemed reserved by some unaccountable stroke of fate for another destiny. He became acquainted with the ways of the redskins, settled down to live among them, and finally became one of their chiefs, and was in command of one of the detachments at the Little Big Horn massacre, where the gallant Custer and his heroic little army rode into the jaws of death. These facts were related by an old scout named Cook, who told them in Bowling Green.

It was a drunken carpenter who said he could not carry his spirit level.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Servia has rejected the offer of a six months' armistice; Russia sustains her in doing so.....Samuel Burkett, colored, entered an African church at Mount Washington, Ky., during service, when under the influence of liquor, and on Elder Wm. Barnes requesting him to leave, replied: "You and your church can go to —." Upon repeating the remark, Barnes shot him dead..... The entire business portion of Sandy Hill, N. Y., was destroyed by a fire, which originated in the Benford House. Owing to the limited quantity of water, the fire was allowed to take its own course. Losses will reach $200,000; partially insured.....Two masked men overpowered the treasurer of the county of Knoxville, Iowa, and forced him to open the safe, when they secured $14,000 and escaped..... By a fire in the Mitchell & Rowland lumber company's yard at Toledo, Ohio, $100,000 worth of stock was burned. Insured $80,000..... During the athletic sports at Dartmouth College, Prof. Taylor ran ten miles in fifty-eight minutes and fifty-five seconds..... A professional single scull race took place on Greenwood lake and was contested by some of the best oarsmen in the country, namely: Plaisted and Biglin, of New York, Powell and Coulter, of Pittsburgh, McKiel, of Cresskill Station, Pa., and Landers, of Boston. The course was three miles with a turn. Plaisted crossed the score first in 21:45½, eight lengths in advance of Landers, who was closely followed by Coulter, McKiel, Biglin and Powell in the order named. As the three first named turned the stake from west to east instead of the reverse, as ordered by the terms, the referee gave the purses to the last three. .....Congressional nominations: New York, thirteenth district, John O. Whitehouse, Dem.; twenty-seventh, P. H. Van Aukeu, Dem.

Count Von Arnim, formerly of the German cabinet, has been sentenced to serve five years in prison for treason and offense against the emperor and Bismarck. The count is in Switzerland.....The mail department connected with Zug's rolling mill at Pittsburgh, Pa., was completely demolished by the explosion of the boiler, and of the 150 men employed in the shop, fifteen were instantly killed, four fatally injured and twenty-nine seriously hurt. The ruins caught fire from the furnaces, and it was with the utmost difficulty the poor maimed wretches and bodies of the dead buried in the *debris* could be rescued from the orrible fate of being burned. Many of the wounded were wedged in by timbers, and as the fire began sweeping over the mass of splintered wood, their shrieks for help were heartrending. The cause of the explosion is unknown, as the boiler was inspected only a few weeks previous. Pieces of boiler were thrown to a considerable distance, and the concussion of the explosion was sufficient to destroy all window glass for blocks around. The loss to the proprietors will probably be about $25,000.....An officer of the Egyptian army states that the Abyssinians have overcome and massacred three different expeditions sent by the Egyptian government to conquer them. The first contained four thousand men, the second six thousand and the third nearly as many. The Egyptian authorities have kept these defeats from the public.....The inter-State rifle match—each team to shoot on its own grounds, under the same conditions, as nearly as possible—was won by the Louisiana team scoring 1,507 out of a possible 1,800. New York scored 1,423; Illinois, 1,420; Connecticut, 1,371, and Massachusetts, 1,097..... First Chance won the Members' cup at Jerome park, running a mile and an eighth in 2:03. The Centennial cup, four miles, all ages, was won by Tom Ochiltree in 7:36. The mile and a quarter dash for three-ye r-olds resulted in a victory for Warlock in :134. Shylock was the winner of the mile and three-quarters race in 3:12¼.

The steamboat express train from Fall River to Boston, drawn by two engines, collided with a freight train near Randolph, while running at the rate of forty miles an hour. Three locomotives, the smoking and several baggage cars were totally wrecked. One fireman was killed and two engineers and two passengers who were smoking were terribly injured.....Gen. Rufus King died in New York city after a short illness. He was for many years editor of different industrial journals, and at the breaking out of the war accepted a commission in the army—being a West Pointer..... By the giving way of the second floor in the exhibition building at the Franklin county (Me.) fair, two hundred people were precipitated to the story below and a large number injured, one fatally..... On the demand of the English minister, the Turkish government has arrested Chefket Pasha for complicity in the Bulgarian outrages..... Pinkerton's detectives have captured Frank James, one of the Minnesota robbers who succeeded in escaping after the attempted bank robbery. He was found in the house of a Dr. Nolan, near Kansas City, being under treatment for a gunshot wound received during the fight. He is one of the notorious James brothers.....The Duke of Abercorn has resigned his viceroyship of Ireland, and the Duke of Marlborough appointed as the successor.

Capt. Trim, a Mrs. Thayer and child, residing at Bucksport, Me., were murdered by robbers, who then fired the premises to hide the deed. The partially burned bodies were found..... Five cadets have been dismissed from the naval academy at Annapolis for refusing to give the names of some of their classmates who were engaged in "hazing."..... On the last day of the Jerome park meeting, Bill Bruce won the mile and an eighth handicap in 1:59. Parole came in winner of the mile and a half race in 2:38—beating St. Martin, Warlock, Virginius and Rhadamanthus. The three-quarters of a mile dash for maiden three-year-olds was easily won by Princeton in 1:19¾. The mile and three-quarters selling race resulted in a victory for Partnership. Time, 3:12½..... Mrs. Stein, residing a short distance from Hamilton, Canada, committed suicide, and a coroner from that place took a jury to view the remains. While returning their wagon was overturned and two of the jurors so severely injured that one has since died and another cannot survive..... The report from the general land office gives the receipts during the past fiscal year as $1,747 245. 6,524,326 acres of public lands were disposed of—2 875,910 being absorbed by homestead entries.

Fire swept through Mendota, Ill., causing the destruction of a number of buildings at a loss of $22 000; amply insured.....In a trot between Smuggler and Great Eastern at Myetic park, Boston, the champion stallion acted badly, and was distanced by Great Eastern in the second heat..... Reports from the East Indies are to the effect that the failure of the crops in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta have caused great suffering, and the government has opened relief stations..... The pawnshop of Antarus in Montreal, Canada, was broken into and robbed of $20,000 worth of jewels..... The Indians at Standing Rock signed the treaty relinquishing the Black Hills. The treaty was so far modified as not to insist on their removal to Indian Territory. .....The steamship Colon was seized for taxes claimed by New York city from the Pacific Mail steamship company..... Heavy gales swept over the great lakes and numerous disasters are reported, by which a number of lives were lost..... The bishop of Minores, Spain, has issued a new circular enjoining on masters of primary schools not to admit the sons of Protestants and other dissenters..... Col. McLaughlin and J. H. Martin, both of Michigan, wrestled in New York for the championship of the country and $1,000 a side. McLaughlin won the first and third throws, giving him the contest.

The Keynote of Married Life.

Forbearance is the keynote of married life. There can be no great discord, there can be no large divergences from tunefulness, so long as the husband forbears and the wife forbears. Now this cannot be attained without some labor. Results are approached gradually in character, as they are in making a sand hill. It is grain upon grain, shovelful upon shovelful, and load upon load that makes the mound to rise. So results of character come gradually. An act at this time, a deed yesterday, a word this morning, a word to-morrow morning, a cross answer to-day, repeated a month hence, and so on, till at last you find there is a ridge between you and your wife's or husband's affection.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

The Vote by States for President in 1872, with Other Interesting Returns.

The following tables, prepared with care, will be found of interest at this time and should be preserved for reference. The figures are from the official returns and may be relied upon as correct:

THE VOTE OF 1872.

States.	Grant.	Greeley.	Grant's majority.	Grant's majority.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	10,828	
Arkansas	41,373	37,927	3,446	
California	54,030	40,718	13,302	
Connecticut	50,638	48,980	4,758	
Delaware	11,115	10,206	909	
Florida	17,763	18,427	2,336	
Georgia	62,550	76,356		13,806
Illinois	241,944	184,926	57,006	
Indiana	186,147	152,632	22,515	
Iowa	131,566	71,166	60,370	
Kansas	67,048	32,970	34,078	
Kentucky	88,706	89,995		11,229
Louisiana	71,663	57,029	14,634	
Maine